The New-York Times.

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CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

TEXAS.

THE NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—POLITICS OF THE PEOPLE—A TEXAS LADY'S BALL DRESS—CATTLE THIEVES—A WORD TO WOULD-BE IMMIGRANTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DALLAS, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

The immigrant to Texas who pushes on fairly to the West cannot well go wrong in his selection of a homestead. From San Antonio, in the south, to Dallas and Fort Worth, in the north, all the land is good. But there is this difference between the lands south of Austin and north of it, (taking the capital as the central point of this western region,) that the former is better for stock purposes and the latter for farming. From San Antonio to the Rio Grande, west, and as high north as Austin, the whole country is covered with flocks and herds. From Austin up to the Indian Territory is the wheat region of Texas. Now, from this disposition of the soil has resulted a tendency in emigrants from the North who are accustomed to tillage to seek the northern and north-western counties. The consequences are that this section of the State has less of secession sentiment about it than any other. It is true, indeed, that Western Texas generally is free from it in a greater or less degree, but this particular section is specially so. I write this letter from Dallas, which has been looked upon as a truculently-disposed city, mainly, it must be owned, in consequence of furious articles in the Dallas *Herald*. But the people here have been utterly misconstrued. Their political sentiments, never very keen, have been utterly overwhelmed by considerations of material progress. In a few years the city, from a population of 3,000, has swollen to 15,000, and the thoughts of all, instead of being concentrated upon politics, were to keep the trade they had gained, and to increase it as fast as possible. As, moreover, the majority of the new-comers were from the Northern States, the fiery onslaughts of the *Herald* were decidedly unpopular. When, therefore, the editor solemnly advised the citizens to check all immigration, save from the Southern States, he brought the matter to a climax. He was deposed, and the editorship confided to a Major Baylor, a native Texan of distinguished family, who is Secretary of their Board of Trade, and devoted to the development of the city.

In North-eastern Texas it cannot be doubted that the sentiment which clings fondly to the memory of the lost cause is very strong. The reason is plain. Very many active secessionists moved here when all was lost, and, being of a rank superior to the local inhabitants, gave the tone of feeling to the place by which it is now distinguished. I quote verbatim from the *East Texas Bulletin*, of Marshall, a description of a dress worn by a young lady at an entertainment, as it serves to show how strongly the fair sex are imbued with affectionate remembrance of the Confederacy:

"The dress represented the first flag of the Confederacy. On her arm she bore the flag adopted by the Confederate National Congress. On the lower skirt were stars for the States, with the name and seal of each State in the centre; photographs of confederate Generals were on the upper skirt, together with pictures of the Alabama and Sumter; on her shoulders were streamers with the successful battles; manacles and chains were on her arms; a coronet of the seceded States was on her head, and rising above them was a black veil representing the gloom thrown over them. This was fastened with the dagger of oppression."

It is very certain that any downright Republican who should take it into his head to reside in Marshall would be socially ostracised. But, in my humble opinion, he would be foolish to go there when all the West lies open to his ambition and energy. Of any man who should complain of social ostracism in Eastern Texas, even along the line of the railway, I should be inclined to repeat with one of Molière's characters, "Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?" But though local feeling is so strong on such matters, there is not the least reason for supposing that any secret society analogous to the K. K. exists in this region. The trouble with the whole line of northern counties, stretching from the east to the remotest points where civilization has dared to venture in the west, is that this border land has to wage continual war against cattle-thieves. Society here has to defend itself as well as it can, for the arm of the law is particularly weak in these parts.

Montague County, north-west of Dallas, was cited by Gov. Davis as a locality where Kuklux operations had been conducted. His best friends were grieved at that Chattanooga letter, because it was calculated to do much harm to Texas generally, by conveying a false impression of the State. It is not that any fact which he has given is false, but the coloring is. Now, in Montague County, it is well known, the cattle-thieves have their head-quarters. They have pass-words and grips, and are an organized body extending over several counties. There are small bodies of them in every village, and members of the fraternity are scattered along the creeks, where they make a show of farming. They cultivate a little patch of corn—some three or four acres—and pass the rest of the time hunting in the timber that always belts the creeks. To all appearances, they are honest farmers, who prefer hunting to tilling the soil; and as this class used to be pretty numerous in Texas, and is by no means extinct, they are enabled to evade suspicion for some time. They steal generally the blooded horses and the fine Durham stock which Northern immigrants are introducing largely into the northern and north-western counties. They ride off with their booty to the home of a confederate, who immediately sets off and drives it to a third thief, while the first returns home in time to be the first to hear of the loss and to assist in the search. From roguish hand to hand the booty is passed on, until at last it is carried into the Indian Territory, where members of the fraternity receive it, and drive it thenceforward, without fear, into Kansas, or Missouri, or Arkansas. Sooner or later comes detection, and then follows some outrageous act of lynching—as, for instance, the following, which I quote from the Gainesville *Gazette*:

"Monday, Nov. 2, three men went to the house of the Estes brothers, living together at Post Oak Tavern, Montague County, and there took breakfast, after which the strangers took two of the brothers out and murdered them, about one-half mile from the tavern, and left. The same night, when friends were sitting up with the corpses, the same party returned, and dragged the remaining brother out of the house, a distance of fifty yards, and there murdered him. The parties were unknown to the citizens of the country in which the murders were committed. The Estes brothers, report sayeth, bore an unenviable reputation. Of this we know nothing."

It will be observed even by this brief account that the power of the thieving fraternity is such that the editor of the paper was afraid to say what he knew. I have vainly made inquiries about this deed, but can learn nothing from any one, except indeed the general statement that Montague County is a hard place. I should think it was. That the innocent are often butchered by the guilty, who fasten suspicion on them of their own deeds, is undeniable, and the Estes brothers may be victims, or may have been executed by a rude justice. But it is clear that any organization like the Kuklux could not long exist here, because it would inevitably lose its political significance, and would become either a mask for thieving operations, or a basis for a band of regulators. Gov. Coke told me that shortly after the war he thought there had been a Kuklux organization there, but it soon perished. The reason is clear. It became a cattle conspiracy. And this I call poetic justice. The frenzied fools who settled in Texas from the Confederate States, and brought into their new home all the passionate stings of sectional hatred, organized this association to drive out Republicans and negroes, though of the latter there are not many. They took in anybody who would do a murderous deed, and therefore were largely recruited from the cattle-stealing element. At first the latter conducted their operations as Kukluxes, but as that disguise became too thin, they abandoned it, but profited by the lessons they had received to perfect their own organization. And now they are so strong that the honest settlers cannot get rid of them.

There is, indeed, no possible method of rooting out these borderers so long as they have the Indian Territory to fall back upon for a hiding-place. Suppose a band of them to be discovered in one of the border counties, and to be ordered out of the land. They take to their wagons and march into the Territory and remain there for a few months, living on game and fattening their cattle and horses in the rich pastures. Then they march onward and settle down in Missouri, or Kansas, or Arkansas, as they may determine. All of these States border on the "Nation," as the Indian Territory is called in these parts, and all of them suffer in the same way as Texas. And so long as the Indian Territory is a land without law and order, so long will the States that border on it be powerless to get rid of their desperadoes. The foxes have too many holes. Driven out of one State they plunge into the Indian Territory and migrate into another. Their organization gives them an immense advantage over honest men, because they are united, and the law officers of one State have no communication with those of others. It is greatly to be desired that Congress, in its wisdom, would consider the lamentable condition of things in the "Nation" itself, and also the consequences that grow out of it to the neighboring States. The full-bloods who are opposed to a United States Territorial Government are everywhere in league with the cattle-stealers, and give them all possible facilities for carrying on their robberies. The educated and intelligent half-breeds, convinced that they cannot govern themselves, are to a man in favor of the Oklahoma bill, and have done and are doing all in their power to get it through Congress. Hitherto they have failed, but it is to be hoped that during this session the legislators of the country will see the necessity of the measure, not only for the Indian Territory itself, but for the border States. Then it will be possible to stop the earths of these foxes and to drive them out of the country.

Before quitting the subject of Texas, let me say that with the exception of the whole of Western Texas the State can offer few inducements to immigrants. The man who is doing well elsewhere will be a great fool if he comes to this State. But for farmers who have poor land, North-western Texas is a desirable change. And adventurous men who love an open air life can, either in cattle raising or sheep raising, make a competency in seven to ten years. As for young men who want situations, there are fewer opportunities for them here than in the great cities of the West. All the Galveston and Houston papers are mourning over the surplus population which has flocked in during the past year, and for which there is no prospect. The emigrant from the North without means to enter into cattle raising or cotton growing had better remain where he is. As for the immigrants to the North and North-western counties, they are with few exceptions farmers who have considerable means, and who are doing much for Texas by their importations of blooded stock. A bull of pure Durham breed, worth $2,000, was brought to Waco only recently by one of these gentlemen. Under their auspices the conditions of life here have greatly changed for the better. They are not men who will consent to live like paupers or allow their children to run about in rags. They have the habits and the instincts of civilization, and they are exerting a most favorable influence over others. The future of their section of country is assuredly bright; but they will have to bear with the cattle thieves until Congress opens up the "Nation" and gives them relief. Politically, also, they will do great good. It is true that for the present they have made no sign, because they are conservatives of necessity. But their instincts are Republican; and when the Democracy declares its policy and becomes aggressive it will surely be overthrown in Texas. At present politics are eschewed by every one west of the Trinity River, and the only two parties really in existence are the backers of the Texas Central Railroad and its opponents.

G.

THE FALL WHIPPING IN DELAWARE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 21.—The usual Fall whipping took place at New-Castle to-day, eight persons being punished in that manner. Seven were colored men, one white. Their offenses were all larceny of various grades, from a horse to a bag of corn, and they varied in age from Clayton Earle, an old man of sixty-five years, to Shadrock Trusty, a little negro lad. The punishment was inflicted by a Sheriff, sworn into office a few days ago, and was witnessed by several hundred persons, among them some women.

FATAL RESULT OF A WINE DEBAUCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—John B. Ellis, a young lawyer, in company with three other practitioners at the Bar in this District, last night sat in the law office of B. Webb, and drank Port-wine from a twenty-gallon keg, when Ellis, and another of the party, were taken sick and vomited freely. Dr. Walsh was called in and pronounced Ellis' illness acute apoplexy. He prescribed for him, after which Ellis went to sleep. About 4 o'clock the janitor of the building left Ellis still asleep. When the janitor returned at 8 o'clock Ellis was found dead on the floor. The other gentleman is still very sick. The quantity of wine remaining in the keg was measured, and if the keg was full when they commenced drinking, the four gentlemen consumed three gallons. They tapped the keg at 3 o'clock P. M., and it was 8:30 o'clock when the physician was called in.

ARREST FOR MALPRACTICE.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—At Newburyport, yesterday, State Constables made some important arrests of parties implicated in malpractice. It involves families of the highest respectability. The operator, who is now in jail, is one "Dr. Charles A. Nolcen, of Boston."

EXPRESS ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A stage near Redding, in this State, was robbed last night. Wells Fargo & Co. lost $2,300.

FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK.

RECENT ELECTIONS—BONAPARTIST VICTORIES—THE APPROACHING ASSEMBLY—THE CASE OF COUNT D'ARNIM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

Elections were held yesterday in the Departments of Drome, Nord, and Oise, to fill three more of the vacancies in the Assembly. The Republican journals of this morning claim the two former, but if they had called at the Ministry of the Interior at 2 o'clock this morning they would have learned that the two latter departments have elected Bonapartists. At 12 o'clock a dispatch stated that M. Parsy, the Republican candidate in the Nord, was 8,000 votes ahead, and with only a few small cantons to hear from; but two hours later this statement was exactly reversed. As then given, M. Fievet, Conservative, had 58,901; M. Parsy, 50,629; and the cantons to be heard from polled only two or three thousand votes altogether. The three "Conservatives" in this instance are all Bonapartists; but they had the good sense to put their flag in their pockets for the moment, instead of following the unhappy example of the Duc De Padoue. M. Fievet is a moderate man, but a Bonapartist at heart, and he will even join that group in the Assembly. M. Morin, an open Bonapartist, was defeated in the Department of Drome by M. Madier-Montjau, his Republican adversary. The Drome has always been regarded, however, as a Republican stronghold. In the Oise there was no manner of doubt about the principles of the "Conservative" candidate, for M. De Mouchy is a near relative of the imperial family. The Duchesse was the Princess Anna Murat. M. Duc had two Republicans against him, one Radical, (Andrew Rouselle,) the other (M. Levavasseur) a moderate Republican of the Thiers order. The object of running two was to get a second election, if possible, but the Duc De Mouchy obtained a majority of 10,000 over the aggregate votes of his two competitors. Every one supposed that the results of yesterday's voting would be the election of two Republicans and one Bonapartist, but in this case it was the other way. Yet it has shown that no faction of the Conservative Party, if an agglomeration of Conservatives of various shades can be called a party, save the Bonapartists, can compete in any department with the Republicans.

THE APPROACHING ASSEMBLY.

This brings up a letter just published in the *Journal des Débats* by M. Laboulaye. He does not think the dissolution of the Assembly a good measure when nothing is organized, and believes it bad and dangerous to try to perpetuate the Provisional and uncertainty. He resisted the idea of dissolution so long as he had any hope of an accord between the two Centres. But the rejection of the Périer proposition has dissipated all his illusions. "The hand we held out (the hand of the moderate Republicans of the Left Centre) was disdainfully refused," says M. Laboulaye; "to constitute the Republic with us was not accepted; the wish was to establish a Monarchy without us, even if that Government should be the Empire. Convinced that nothing further is to be expected from the Chamber, and that its continuance can only prolong a perilous agitation, I believe that after the rejection of the constitutional bills, to vote a dissolution will be a duty, but a painful one. May France be more prudent than us Deputies." The *Presse*, semi-official, recently stated that the Marshal would open the coming session with a message, in which he would ask the prompt adoption of his constitutional laws. But that would be, in the opinion of most prudent men, a very dangerous course to pursue. M. Laboulaye is satisfied that these laws cannot pass, that nothing can be done, in fact, and that the Government will not even find a majority. Hence he favors a dissolution. A year ago this measure would have resulted in a Republican triumph. It would have brought in a Republican majority sufficiently large to carry on the Government, and a respectable Bonapartist minority. But things have changed very much since then, and they are changing day by day. At this time the Bonapartists would be very nearly as numerous as the Republicans, and if an Orleanist Ministry remains in power six months more the Republicans may find it difficult to get even a working majority. I quite agree with M. Laboulaye that the time has come for a dissolution, and the sooner it comes the better; but unless it comes speedily the results may not be what he desires. The Legitimists have been forced to choose sides, and when there is no alternative but voting for the Republicans they will support the Bonapartists. Does not this bear out my idea that there are only two parties possible in the country, the Republican and the Bonapartist?

THE ARNIM DIFFICULTY.

I find that there is a very strong opinion in diplomatic circles respecting the Arnim difficulty, and mainly hostile to the Ambassador. A few facts have come out which change the entire aspect of the affair. One of them is curious enough to note. All the letters in question were addressed to the "German Ambassador at Paris," and not to Count Arnim personally, and all are registered in the books of the embassy. But it appears that there was a division of the letters, the portion of them now withheld by Count Arnim being registered in his own handwriting, and not by the usual clerk. And they are registered in a series without following the dates, as if they had been kept out of the ordinary correspondence for a time, and then registered in a lump by the Ambassador himself. This fact would indicate a belief in Count Arnim's mind at that time that these letters were not his private property, and could not be regarded as such. There is now no doubt about the public character of the documents, and hence no sort of doubt that the Ambassador has made himself liable to the law for such cases made and provided. The members of the Diplomatic Corps no longer try to defend his conduct in the matter. This reminds me of the discussion now going on here over the assertion that the Duc De Broglie and other leading members of the majority of the 24th May went to Count Arnim to consult him about the proposed overthrow of M. Thiers, and to ask him how such a change would be received by his Government. It is alleged that he replied in very strong words, saying that Germany would rejoice in seeing the Republic overthrown. This may be a little exaggerated, but such was the general sense of the reply. The Duc De Broglie and M. De Larcy both wrote to deny that they wrote to Count Arnim on the subject, or held any communication with him about it. The Duc De Rochefoucauld now makes the same statement. But nevertheless every one believes that these gentlemen did contrive to learn M. D'Arnim's sentiments before taking the important step they then meditated.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Difficulties have again risen in the Reformed Protestant Church of France, and now that we have no Nestor like Guizot to calm them, there is no telling to what extent they may be carried. It is possible, even, that the decisions of the last Synod may be reversed. The delegates from forty-two Protestant Consistories are now assembled in Paris, to consult on the situation of their Church under the recent decisions of the Minister of Public Worship, a strong Catholic. He annulled the last elections, and they decline to hold others. They have resolved to issue a manifesto, affirming the "rights of Christian conscience" in France, and declaring that they want no other master but Jesus Christ, and recognize in no human power, synod, or council the right of separating them from the communion of the Savior. A deputation is to be sent to the Minister to present an address, recounting their grievances and demanding redress.

THE INDIANS.

REPORT OF ISAAC T. GIBSON, AGENT FOR THE OSAGES AND KAWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Isaac T. Gibson, of the Society of Friends, agent for the Osage and Kaw Indians, reports to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, that during the last month an additional number of the Osages and Kaws have paid for their rations by manual labor, and that many of them express a desire to be permitted to earn civilized clothing in the same manner. Also, that the camp teachers meet with encouraging success among the women and children. Friend Gibson, in this communication, recommends (as Commissioner Smith also advised in his annual report recently) that all the Indian country west of the ninety-eighth meridian be thrown open to white settlement, and that the wild tribes now there be moved eastward on to unoccupied lands of the different "civilizing" tribes. This, he believes, would put a stop to Indian raids into Texas, open a free cattle trail and thoroughfare from Texas to Kansas, and enable railroads to be constructed between those States without passing over Indian lands. He says: "I trust that not one of these plains Indians, who are now being forced to their agencies, will be permitted to go at large again on the plains, but moved eastward from their present reservations, which are unfit for civilizing purposes. Deprived of their herds of ponies and arms, and their children placed in schools, in a short time the adults can be induced to labor and be made nearly or quite self-supporting. They cannot be more stubborn than the Osages, and a majority of their adults are now at work, and can be kept at it if the plains are offered to settlement, and not reserved, as at present, for a vast buffalo range and Indian hunting ground."

EARTHQUAKE AT VERA CRUZ.

TWO SHOCKS OF TEN SECONDS EACH ON THE MEXICAN COAST—HOUSES DESTROYED BUT NO LIVES LOST.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—The steamer Cuba arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing news of an earthquake at that place on the 13th inst. Two shocks, each lasting ten seconds, were felt along the entire Mexican coast. Several houses were destroyed, and great consternation prevailed, but no lives were lost.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen and the barometer has fallen in the districts East of the Mississippi River, with easterly or southerly winds. Cloudy weather and rain except in the South Atlantic States; the temperature has fallen in the North-west, with northerly winds, increased pressure, and continued rain in the Mississippi Valley; snow prevails in Southern New-England, and near Lake Ontario. The Missouri River has fallen at Leavenworth and Kansas City.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south or west winds, slight changes in the barometer, and rain in North Carolina.

For the Middle States, and the lower lake region, continued rain, and east to south winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer, followed by partly cloudy weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

For New-England, warmer and cloudy weather, with snow or rain, easterly winds and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Western Gulf States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with south-west to north-west winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, areas of rain or snow, with lower temperature, rising barometer, north or west winds, and clearing weather in the North-west.

For the canal regions of New-York the temperature will rise and remain above freezing during Monday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, Marquette, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, and New-York.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	30°	31°	3 P. M.	42°	40°
6 A. M.	30°	31°	6 P. M.	38°	39°
9 A. M.	32°	32°	9 P. M.	35°	40°
12 M.	41°	38°	12 P. M.	34°	34°

Average temperature yesterday.......................35⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................35¼°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Charlotte Cushman is still quite ill in Cincinnati, but considered out of danger.

At a meeting of the Temperance Party in New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday night, George R. Richmond was renominated for Mayor.

Three houses and a lumber-yard, at the foot of Napoleon avenue, New-Orleans, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000.

Hon. William H. Gerrard, Ex-Mayor of Reading, Penn., died suddenly of apoplexy, yesterday afternoon, at his residence, while conversing with friends.

MARINE DISASTERS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21—The schooner Samuel Wanson, which left North Sydney on the 10th inst. for Gloucester, went ashore off Big Bras D'Or, and lost mainsail, running rigging, and received other damages, but was floated again, and towed to North Sydney. The bark Marcellus, from Shields for Montreal, arrived at North Sydney. She had to abandon the voyage to Montreal. She encountered heavy gales and lost her bulwarks and sails. A sailor named Daniel Keye, of Brixbam, England, was lost at sea.

The schooner Busy William, from Prince Edwards Island for Halifax went ashore at the north entrance of the Strait of Canso, and is full of water.

SUICIDE OF A DANCING MASTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Charles Ernst, who has for thirty years been a dancing master here, committed suicide last night at the Good Samaritan Hospital. He had returned yesterday from a trip to France, which it had been his custom to take yearly. He first came to this country as a member of the Ravel Troupe.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE SAFE CONSPIRACY CASE.

HARRINGTON'S SPEECH IN HIS OWN DEFENSE—INVESTING THE INTEREST ON THE GENEVA CLAIM FUND—OPINIONS IN THE ARKANSAS AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Before the adjournment of the Criminal Court on Saturday Judge Humphreys remarked that he hoped the arguments would be concluded in the safe-burglary trial so that the case might be given to the jury and a verdict rendered before Thanksgiving Day. As the defense has finished the case with the possible exception of one argument, which they had not decided yesterday whether to make or omit, there is a prospect that the wish of the court may be realized. Harrington made a noticeable speech in his own defense, and contrary to the usual experience in such cases, and contrary to the expectation of his friends and enemies generally, it appears not to have injured his cause. The unfortunate point in the defense, as it impresses the people, at least, is the failure to show who were in the conspiracy, which it is undisputed existed, if the accused parties, or some of them, were not. They have advanced theories as to the criminals and motives which are consistent and plausible enough, but do not rest upon positive evidence. They seem to rely on the bad character of the important witnesses against them, especially Hayes and Zirruth, and the contradictions which they point out in the evidence for the prosecution. No complaint has been made on either side of the conduct of the jury, on the composition of which some strictures were made in the beginning of the trial. All the jurymen seem to have been careful and discreet, and Judge Humphreys has held the balance with an even hand. Certainly he has shown no tenderness for the accused.

THE GENEVA AWARD INVESTMENT.

The Secretary of State has purchased, through the First National Bank of New-York, five per cent. Government bonds to the value of about two hundred thousand dollars, for investment of the interest on the Geneva award.

ARKANSAS.

Judge Poland has gone home. The Arkansas affair is unchanged in its aspect here. The Garland party are confident that nothing will be done by the President in aid of Smith. Such is the opinion of Congressman Wilshire, who was elected and admitted to the House as a Republican, but who is now acting for the new Government. Wilshire shows a faculty for changing politics peculiar to Arkansas, but aside from that he made a good impression here last Winter, and was the opponent of the Clayton management of the State, and his support of Garland is a source of strength to that party.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

The Bureau of Education is sending out circulars of information—No. 1, containing the proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association; No. 2, drawing in public schools—the present relation of art to education in the United States; and No. 3, history of secondary instruction in Germany. In the latter it is stated the Germans excel all other nations in the beauty and accuracy of their maps, charts, and globes, yet these are rarely seen in the lower class of schools, while in the higher they are generally kept in a room with other apparatus, to be taken and used in the classes as desired. The walls are almost universally bare of apparatus or pictures of any kind; even blackboards are confined to a single one of moderate dimensions behind the teacher's desk, for his especial use. The apparatus used to illustrate the principles of geography, chemistry, and natural philosophy is good, but scarcely equal in quality to that of high schools generally in the United States.

MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND COPPERSMITHS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department has issued an amended order saying that a candidate for the position of machinist, boiler-maker, or coppersmith must not be less than twenty nor more than forty years of age. He must undergo a medical examination touching his physical fitness for the naval service; be able to read and to write with sufficient correctness to keep the steam log of his watch; the names of the various parts of a marine engine; understand the uses and management of the various gauges, locks, and valves; how to raise steam, start a marine engine, regulate its action and modify its action, and understand how to do the ordinary overhauling and repairs of steam machinery. The monthly pay of a machinist will be $75, of a boiler-maker $40, and of a coppersmith $40, besides the usual ration, and exclusive of the $1 50 per month added to the pay of all enlisted men by the President's order of July 1, 1870.

A TYPE-SETTING "TOURNAMENT."

There is much interest manifested among the 500 printers of this city in what they call a "tournament," or, in other terms, a type-setting contest, which is to take place on the 5th of December. Two composing sticks—one gold and the other silver, newspaper size—are the prizes. There are five or six contestants on each side, who can each set twice as many type as an equal number of ordinary compositors. Cleanliness of proof, in addition to rapid setting, is one of the essential features of the "tournament." The type selected is nonpareil. The contestants have heretofore set 1,600 ems for continuous hours; and one of them, who numbered 1,657, was vanquished in a contest at Philadelphia. The skill of the entered contestants being considered even, adds to the interest of the coming trial, not only among printers, but their immediate friends and others in this community, and the craft elsewhere.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations will, in the bill, to be prepared by them, merely provide for the usual expenditures of the Government, leaving new legislation to be passed upon by Congress. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill has been completed, and final action will be taken on the Navy Appropriation bill on Monday. The distribution of the bills is the same as last year: Mr. Wheeler has charge of the Army bill; Mr. Hale the Navy bill; Mr. Starkweather the Fortification bill; Mr. O'Niel the Pension bill; Mr. Swann the Consular and Diplomatic bill; Loughridge, Parker, and Hancock, the Indian bill; Mr. Marshall, Military Academy bill; Mr. Tyner, Post Office bill; Mr. Wheeler, River and Harbor bill, and Mr. Garfield, the chairman, the sundry civil and deficiency bills. There is a prospect that the appropriations will be a reduction of from five to ten per cent. from what they were last year. A majority of the bills will be ready to be reported on the assembling of Congress.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

From the records of the General Land Office it appears that the number of acres of land actually patented to the Pacific Railroad Companies under the Congressional land grants, is as follows: Union Pacific Railroad, 709,954 acres; Central Pacific Railroad, 672,611 acres; Kansas Pacific Railroad, 413,000 acres. The number of acres selected but withheld from patent by the order of Secretary Cox Nov. 3, 1869, to await the completion of the roads in accordance with the report of the "Commission of Five Eminent Citizens," was 183,222 acres by the Union Pacific, and 61,435 by the Central Pacific Company. These two roads having been now accepted as properly completed, are entitled to demand and receive patents for the remainder of their land grants, which the general land office estimates will amount to 12,000,000 acres for the Union Pacific, and 9,100,000 acres for the Central Pacific Company. The estimated quantity which the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company may receive under its grant is 6,000,000 acres. The law of July 2, 1864, however, forbids the issuance of patents for lands to any Pacific Railroad Company until the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the lands applied for shall have been first paid into the United States Treasury; and, as there is no law requiring the companies to apply for patents unless they wish to, and no machinery has been provided for enforcing the provision of the act of 1864, that lands not sold by the railroads within three years after the completion of their roads shall be liable to be sold under the pre-emption laws, for their benefit, at $1 25 per acre, the Pacific Railroad Companies may indefinitely delay the issuance of patents for these lands, and thus keep them exempt from taxation, although still reserved from general settlement and susceptible of sale by said corporations.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Arrangements have been made to disinter the bodies of one colonel and sixteen Confederate privates belonging to Early's force, who fell during the skirmishes near the District and Maryland line in 1864, and to bury the remains in the Episcopal Church cemetery in that vicinity.

TIMBALIER ISLAND LIGHT

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Jan. 15, 1875, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Timbalier Island, La. The light will be fixed white, varied by red flashes at intervals of one minute. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, of the second order, lighting the entire horizion. The focal plane is 111 feet above mean low water. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea, 16½ nautical miles. The structure stands in 7 feet water, on the north side of the island. It is an iron screw-pile tower, and is painted in alternate black and white horizontal bands. The dwelling in the lower part of the tower is painted white, and the lantern black. The approximate position of the light-house, as taken from the coast survey charts, is as follows: Latitude 29° 01' North, longitude 90° 18' West. Timbalier Island is a low, marshy island, about eleven miles long, not wooded, and cannot be seen from seaward at a greater distance than six miles. Vessels passing should use the lead frequently, and not shoal their water to less than five fathoms.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Post Office changes for the week ending Nov. 21, 1874, were as follows:

New-England.—Postmasters appointed: Gustavus A. Towle, Burnham Village, Waldo County, Maine; Alonzo Purinton, West Bowdoin, Sagadahoc County, Maine; Mary P. Morse, South Newbury, Merrimack County, N. H.; Daniel C. Walker, North Cambridge, Lamoille County, Vt.; George W. Ross, Pittsford Quarry, Rutland County, Vt.; David J. Huggins, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.; Andrew Sackett, Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass.; William R. Hill, Wilkinsonville, Worcester County, Mass.; Joseph S. Barber, Rocky Brook, Washington County, R. I.; John F. Briggs, Woodville, Washington County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters appointed: Obed Wing, Chestnut Ridge, Duchess County; P. M. Marshall, Cook's Corners, Franklin County; J. E. Shurter, Jr., Coxsackie Station, Columbia County; William Barber, Enfield Centre, Tompkins County; Marion B. Nichols, Hall's Corners, Oneida County; Frederick Bryant, La Grangeville, Dutchess County; Robert Riley, New-Ohio, Broome County; Harlow Peck, West Butler, Wayne County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters appointed: John Sweeny, Mount Ephraim, Camden County; George E. Mead, Pine Brook, Morris County; Joseph Craig, Tenafly, Bergen County; Eli Heritage, Unionville, Gloucester County.

There are no Changes in Pennsylvania or Maryland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in Francis Hall's bakery, Nos. 17 and 19 James street, and next communicated to L. L. Thurwachter's willow and wooden-ware store—then to H. N. Burhans' sash and blind and glass store. All three stores and their contents were consumed. The Hart House and A. Earle's clothing house narrowly escaped. A high wind arose, and it was feared at one time that the conflagration would sweep through the city. The following are the principal losses: Francis Hall, loss on building and stock $33,000, insured for $20,000; L. L. Thurwachter, loss on stock $15,000, insured for $12,000; the Wagner estate, loss on building $8,000, insured for $5,000; H. N. Burhans, loss on stock $15,000, insured for $10,000; A. C. Yates & Co., loss on building and stock on Salina street $10,000, fully insured; loss on stock at No. 13 James street $20,000, insured for $10,000; Merriam & Gregory, hardware, damage by water and smoke $5,000, fully insured; Hart House, damage by fire and water $10,000, insured. There were also a large number of small losses. The total losses by fire and damage amount to $130,000. The fire originated in an oven in the fourth story of Hall's bakery. George Dinchart and George Yeaker were seriously injured by falling walls, and several others were slightly injured.

The body of William H. Keys, who was killed at the fire in St. Louis on Saturday night, was found yesterday beneath nine feet of rubbish. The remains will be sent to his mother, in Boston, or will be buried here by the underwriters, as she may desire. The loss by the fire proves materially less than reported last night, and is about as follows: M. Probasco $7,000, Schelle & Co. $10,000, Michael & Brother $15,000, Mrs. Ross $3,000, Campbell $3,500, making a total of $38,500. The insurance is $75,000. No additional names of insurance companies have been obtained.

Yesterday morning, the Philadelphia Hotel, owned by Miss Griffith, of Philadelphia, and the large cottage adjoining, owned by A. P. Hildreth, of Cape May, New-Jersey, were destroyed by fire. The loss will probably be $10,000. The hotel was insured, but the cottage was not.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the engine room of the two-story frame building at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, owned and occupied as a machine shop by Hugh Young. The fire extended to a row of sheds surrounding the stone yard at the same place, which are also owned by Mr. Young, and before the flames were extinguished they were destroyed. The damage to buildings and machinery is estimated at $8,000, and they are insured for $14,000 in various City companies.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy goods store of Harris Goldberg, on the first floor of the four-story tenement-house, No. 1,171 Second avenue. Damage to stock, $50; insured for $1,000. The building was owned by Dennis Harrigan, and was damaged to the extent of $100. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary, and the Fire Marshal was notified to investigate.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the clothing store of Henry Wolburg, on the first floor of No. 497 Canal street. Damage to stock $500. Insured for $2,000 in the Park Company.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 254 West Twenty-fifth street, occupied by Mrs. Dowling. Damage $100.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—Henry Lub, aged twenty-one years, fireman on a freight train on the Western Maryland Railroad, was instantly killed at Hamburg Station, about twenty-five miles from here, this evening. He was standing on the top of a car while the train passed over a covered bride, and was knocked off, falling between the cars. He was literally cut to pieces.

A NEW CHURCH IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The new Trinity Episcopal Church, erected in place of the one destroyed by the great fire, was opened for public worship this morning. Rev. Dr. Schenck, formerly Rector of Trinity, but now of Brooklyn, preached the dedicatory sermon. The new church is one of the most substantial and beautiful in the city.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

A GALE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

WRECKS ON THE CALABRIAN COAST—AN AMERICAN VESSEL AND SEVERAL HANDS LOST.

ROME, Nov. 22.—A heavy gale has prevailed in the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are reported ashore on the Calabrian coast. One American vessel, whose name is unknown, is a total wreck, and all on board have been lost except three.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS AT GENOA FOR REPAIRS.

GENOA, Nov. 22—The United States steamer Congress has arrived here for repairs.

DR. TYNDALL'S BELFAST ADDRESS.

THE POPE DESCRIBES THE AUTHOR AS A "SPIRITUAL PIRATE."

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Cullen, thanking him and the Irish Bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Prof. Tyndall at Belfast, and declaring that nothing is to be so dreaded as "those spiritual pirates whose trade is to despoil the souls of men."

FRANCE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS YESTERDAY—INTENSE POLITICAL FEELING.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Republican candidates were generally successful in the municipal elections held to-day at Lille, Valenciennes, St. Etienne, Dijon, Grenoble, Havre, Cambrai, Perigreux, Angers, and Limoges.

M. De Cumont, the Minister of Public Instruction, will probably be obliged to resign, because he conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honor on M. Chauffard, son of the unpopular Professor of that name.

REPORTED MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS—ANOTHER MANIFESTO EXPECTED FROM COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Paris dispatches to the *Standard* say rumors were in circulation of the resignations of Ministers de Cumont and Tailhand, but have been semi-officially contradicted.

The *Moniteur* says the Count De Chambord is about to issue another manifesto, and has summoned the Duke De Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia, and MM. Ernaud, Bouillier, and Lucien Brun to Frohsdorf for consultation.

The Republicans have elected their entire ticket of thirty candidates at Boulogne.

SPAIN.

A GUNBOAT WITH TWO HUNDRED ON BOARD MISSING—RAILWAY TRAFFIC RESUMED.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Steamers with troops are beginning to arrive at Santander.

The gunboat Prosperidas, with 200 men on board, is missing, and it is feared she has been lost.

Traffic has been resumed on the Madrid and Barcelona Railway.

GEN. LASERNA AT SANTANDER—DEATH OF A PAINTER.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—Gen. Laserna has arrived at Santander.

The Spanish painter Fortuny is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DENSE FOG IN ENGLAND—MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED—LIVERPOOL FERRIES STOPPED.

LONDON, Nov. 23—5:30 A. M.—A dense fog enveloped the South of England Saturday and Sunday, and many casualties are reported in consequence.

Navigation of the Thames was dangerous, and the steamboats suspended their trips for the two days. At Liverpool the boats ceased plying between the ferries. Railway accidents occurred at Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and elsewhere. Two trains came in collision at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and fourteen persons were injured.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

CAPT. EADS ON THE JETTY SYSTEM IN EUROPEAN RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Capt. James B. Eads, who has just returned from Europe, where he went three months ago to examine the improvements at the mouths of the various rivers on that continent, in an interview yesterday gave much interesting information regarding his observations. He visited the Meuse, Oder, Dnieper, Stolpe, Vistula, Pregel, Danube, Rhone, and other rivers where the jetty system is in use, and found it successful in every instance, the depth of the channels of these rivers having been increased from seven to fifteen feet. The jetties at Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, have been so great a success that St. George's Channel, which discharges four times as much water as the Sulina, is to be improved in the same manner. The Russian Government is preparing to adopt the same plan on the Volga, Dwina, and Neva. On the latter stream there are to be five miles of jetties, which will give a depth of twenty-four feet, and enable the largest vessels to reach St. Petersburg. At the mouth of the Rhone, it has been stated, jetties had never been tried, but simple embankments had been thrown up along the river for the purpose of closing some lateral outlets. These embankments do not extend within a half mile of the mouth of the river, and are seven-eighths of a mile from the bar. The engineer in charge expressed the opinion that if they were extended to or beyond the bar the desired depth of channel would be obtained.

Capt. Eads found the jetty system in great favor with engineers whom he met on his trip, and comes home greatly strengthened in his convictions that the mouth of the Mississippi should be improved by jetties, and will at once commence vigorous efforts to secure the adoption of that system by Congress.

COTTON IN ALGERIA.

The first introduction of the cotton-tree in Algeria, says *Galignani*, dates from the Arabian invasion, and it was cultivated for centuries in that country, but had quite ceased at the time of the French conquest. A few cotton-trees were planted in 1842 in the nursery of Algiers, but the disturbed state of the country prevented landholders generally from imitating that example. Nevertheless, some Algerian cotton found its way to the great London Exhibition of 1851, and attracted attention on account of its good quality. This induced the French Government to encourage the production of this article, so that it made a much greater show at the Paris Exhibition of 1855 than it had at the previous one; and the long staple sent in was admitted, even by American growers, to be equal to the finest Georgia or Carolina. The war of secession gave an extraordinary impulse to this species of culture, so that in 1866 Algeria sent from 800 to 900 tons of cotton into the markets of Europe. The peace in America allayed in a great measure this spirit of enterprise; nevertheless, at the present moment upward of 11,000 acres are still devoted to cotton-growing, especially in the department of Oran, where the Georgia long-staple thrives exceedingly well. All land in Algeria is not equally adapted for this latter sort, any more than it is in America. The best lots are the plains adjoining or not far removed from the sea, consisting of alluvial ground mixed with clay, sand, and organic remains, and exposed to saline effluvia. These favorable circumstances exist in the plains of the Sig, the Habra, and the Mina, in the department of Oran, in those of the Chelif and the Metidja, in that of Algiers, and in those of the Saf-Saf, Bona, and Bou-Merzoug, in that of Constantina. There are there upward of 1,250,000 acres which, with a proper system of irrigation, might be turned to the best account for the growing of first-rate cotton.

LABOR PROSPECTS.

CONDITION OF THE OPERATIVES IN NEW-YORK.

THINGS NOT SO BAD AS PREDICTED—THE EMPLOYES AND THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES—BUILDERS, CABINET-MAKERS, CARPENTERS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, SERVANTS, AND LABORERS.

Every Fall it is almost a universal custom to look forward to the Winter season with apprehensions of hard times, and to predict them for the laboring classes. It is true that in the past two or three years these predictions have only been too sadly verified, and thousands of poor people have starved and suffered through the long, dreary Winter months, hoping for relief, and almost literally living and dying on that hope. Last year will ever be memorable for the hardships it brought to thousands, and the number of its business disasters. Bad times came almost unpredicted then with a crash, and caught many unprepared in any degree to meet them. But this Fall, terrified by the events and consequences of last Fall, persons are groaning causelessly with fearful anticipations of what they call an inevitable hard Winter for the middle and working classes. The latter endure greater or less privation every year owing to their own improvidence and the annual cessation of much of the out-door work. It is stated unreservedly by employers that nine-tenths of their employes of this class live up to each day's wages, no matter how large the same may be, during the busy season, and are compelled to exist on credit when the idle days come with the frost and snow. For these the best Winters must prove perennial periods of misfortune, but for the majority of the thrifty, who labor and save in the sunshine, untoward circumstances alone can make misery in the storms and chills of Winter. Such are found in the early breaking up of shops and the discharge of hands, the lack of contracts, the extreme tightness of money, which invariably ties the hands of progress and brings all branches of trade to a stand-still, or the prospect of financial crises in the immediate future. Any or all of these things existing at this period of the year would undoubtedly bring a hard Winter and cause the discharge of thousands, among whom the deserving would suffer with the undeserving, and many, silent through fear of exposure to the public, would die of starvation before Spring brought brighter days and renewed employment. This year the special circumstances indicating such sad occurrences are not so numerous as to give good grounds for the current prophesies of evil days to come. As will be shown hereafter, there are no reliable means of information from which can be computed the exact numerical strength of the unemployed at this moment. That it is great cannot be denied; but that it is unusually great is denied by nearly all the people best informed on this subject. At this season, work, especially out-door work, flags, as the previous year's contracts being nearly completed, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, locksmiths, and house-hardware people gradually drop into idle days until "bosses" have made new contracts and are ready to go on again. The first severe cold snap too, puts an end not unfrequently to operations on new buildings and open air jobs generally, so that in the natural course of events the operatives in these industries must expect to be out of work soon after "Thanksgiving," and should be prepared for "the rainy days." Some are prepared, but the majority never are, hence a great deal of the indigence we hear of annually after the holidays. Still, as before stated, this year even this kind of work is first-rate, as compared with what it was during a few of the previous years in the same season. There are more buildings being erected, projected, and altered now than there were in 1873, consequently more hands are employed. One of the best indications of this can be found by the comparison instituted by the Department of Buildings between the number and value of the buildings erected in 1873 and proposed and partially erected in 1874. Up to Nov. 21, 1874, the number of plans of new buildings submitted to the department was 812; the total number submitted in 1873 was 822. This year has the advantage, with one month and a half remaining for further projects. In 1873, the number of alterations entered was 1,030; in 1874, up to Nov. 21, 1,279. Thus, it will be seen that there has been more work for all branches of house-builders this year than there was last. And the prospects are not only good, but improving. During last week, ending on the 21st inst., the plans of thirty-one new brick buildings, to be erected in the upper part of the City, were submitted for inspection. Their aggregate estimated value was $220,000. It ought to be stated in this connection that these entries are far greater than those made during the corresponding week of 1873. Besides the buildings thus projected, several others are in course of construction, and it is claimed by every builder spoken to on the subject that the prospect for the operatives in the building trades are far better than they were in 1873.

Despite these symptoms of present and future prosperity for the laborers, who principally find employment among the builders, there are hundreds of men who persist in saying that there never were such hard times as those in store for the laboring classes this Winter. And they point confirmatively to the great number of idlers seen on the public streets daily with their hands in their pockets. Examination and inquiry concerning these idlers show that they do not belong to this City. They are perfect strangers, who have come here from the interior seeking occupation. The harvest has ended, and in the Northern and Western parts of the New-England States, the "cold spell" has set in, bringing out-door labor to a stand-still, and throwing thousands out of work. They immediately turn their attention to the large cities, in which they believe a man has nothing to do but to select what he prefers to do. They come here in droves at this time of the year, and find themselves mistaken and penniless. They lounge around the streets by day, fill the station-houses by night, and sleep in hallways, carts, and alleys, unless "moved on" by the Police. These are the thousands on whose indigence and idleness the hard Winter is predicted. Society men and members of trades-unions do not furnish any terrible premonitions of dire suffering and scarcity of work. There is as large, if not a larger, proportion of them employed now as ever, and they do not evince any signs of being pinched from need of work. None of the bosses find the supply of skilled labor so much greater than the demand, except, perhaps, in the case of the 'longshoremen, as to warrant them in cutting down the wages or demanding that the men shall work ten instead of eight hours a day. It is proper to say, however, that as many of the employers as were spoken to by our reporters on this subject were anxious to have it understood that there were a great many men out of work, and that there was likelihood of the number being greatly increased during the next two months. The men themselves, while admitting that there were many doing nothing at present, declared that the number was not alarmingly large, nor did any seem to be in sore distress. Further, the men invariably said: "We don't think that our trade will suffer so much this Winter as it did last. There will be a good many fellows doing nothing after New Year's, but we don't know that they will be more numerous than they were in 1872. At all events the building trade is not so bad this Fall as it has been many times before."

To return to those who are actually out of work and suffering, we will give the views of Rev. John Dooly, Superintendent of that branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at No. 134 Bowery. This gentleman has charge of the place known as Mount Carmel Chapel, which, besides being dedicated to religious services, is also an intelligence and relief office for needy and industriously-inclined men of all classes. These apply for help when they want it, and Mr. Dooly said that the applicants last week numbered over 1,000, of whom 251 were supplied with places. Speaking of the character and kind of the applications, the Superintendent remarked that they were nearly all made by foreigners and non-society men. He did not often find members of the trades-unions applying for aid; but sometimes a society man, when all else failed him, would come to the branch for work or assistance. Strikers never did so, because their unions took care of them during the "lock-out." It was only when little was doing and times became unusually stringent that society men were applicants. Just now among the hundreds of the homeless men unemployed and dependent daily on the bounty of the Y. M. C. A. in the Bowery were English, Irish, German, and other races. They represented the different trades, too. Some were goldbeaters, clerks, waiters, druggists, plumbers, butchers, cabinet-makers, confectioners, machinists, cooks, box-makers, coachmen and farmers. They have been penniless for days and weeks, and have derived subsistence in part from the Young Men's Christian Association, and starved at intervals. These unfortunates owe their miseries to ignorance of the condition of things in New-York. For the most part they are friendless here, and belong nowhere in particular, though they "hail" from other States and towns. Often they are immigrants, who, dazzled by golden rumors in Europe of the wealth for honest labor said to be so abundant in America, have scraped together money enough to pay their passages out to the land of promise, where much more is required to enable them to look around for employment. They landed at Castle Garden, where they fell into the hands of rapacious emigrant boarding-house keepers, who turned them out of doors so soon as their scanty means were exhausted, and long before they had had time to find employment. Those who suffer most belong to the clerk and waiter classes. They can make or manufacture nothing, and only swell the already overcrowded ranks of the "unskilled operatives." Of these men, Mr. Dooly said, the institution gets a great many, and at this season of the year especially. He was certain that even if these the numbers this year said to be unemployed and in want had been grossly magnified; nevertheless he felt obliged to say that there were a great many, so many, indeed, that when he had procured engagements for 100 men, and sent them away, their places were immediately filled by new applicants, and the departed were not missed. Last week there were several hundred applications more than customary, and all could not be provided with situations, although, as before stated, 251 had been. Therefore many of the needy strangers registered their names as willing to work through the next Winter for their living only. Yet, men obtain something to do through the instrumentality of Mount Carmel Chapel every day, and the times are not so much harder than usual. It is the number of hapless strangers that is larger than what it generally is.

At the central office of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, the managers of the Relief for Unemployed Men said, on Saturday, that there were fewer applicants for positions now than there were last Summer. The central office at Association Hall has to deal more particularly with clerks of all kinds, and at this time of the year they usually have a great many on their hands to provide for in some respect. This Fall, however, they have not been burdened so heavily as formerly. It should be understood, though, that dry-goods clerks of every description are busy in the Autumn regularly, and through the holidays, too. But after the holidays superintendents of establishments find it necessary to reduce expenses as trade falls off. Therefore they begin to lop off heads, weeding out the departments by discharging the useless, and retaining the useful, clerks. First-class men are never dismissed, if possible. Utter stagnation of business and financial difficulties alone throw them out of work. At this time, none of these exist, and there does not appear to be any probability that either will this side of the new year. All the wholesale and retail dry goods houses of any magnitude claim to be doing well, and have no present intention of discharging valuable help. Mr. Jenynge, Superintendent of A. T. Stewart's retail store, Broadway and Tenth street, said that, so far from wishing to dismiss hands, the firm was in need of first-class business clerks. It was not the custom of this house to discharge their employes when the regular falling off in business occurred after the holidays. Therefore, a large number of people would be free from the predicted hardships of the coming Winter. While the majority of the important houses did not seem to be turning their hands away, some of the smaller ones were certain to do so, according to annual custom, after the holidays. Now, however, it was evident that none of the regular, or, more properly speaking, resident employes of this grade was suffering. Here again it was apparent that the clerks who were out of employment, and furnishing grounds for serious apprehensions to so many, were strangers of the lower grades, without friends, money, or available references. Of these about fifty a day applied last week to the managers at Association Hall for relief. They did not obtain situations in many instances, for obvious reasons—they were unknown; and for such as they it is not easy to find employment.

Visits to several "bosses" and journeymen in the different trades, showed most conclusively that the numbers of non-society men out of work is moderately large; but that the society men were not unemployed to the extent believed. It is quite true that there was not work enough for all the carpenters, plumbers, gas-fitters, lock-smiths, cabinet-makers, and others in this City. There never is at any season of the year. But the point distinctly made by the persons visited, was that a fair proportion of a majority of the trade was employed. Some branches were remarkably dull in certain sections of the City. For instance, plumbers and gas-fitters on the East side, between Fourteenth and Thirty-seventh streets, were doing very little, and of a society of plumbers in that part of New-York, numbering 400 men, about 100 were disengaged. The same proportion of the gasfitters, carpenters, and lock-smiths in that vicinity were out of work. Again in the lower part of the City these very trades were in a better condition, because new buildings were in course of erection, as they were also up town. And so sectional influences were apparent in other industries, among tailors, shoemakers, upholsterers, and the rest. Among the resident mechanics, therefore, it is fair to say that the 50,000 or 60,000 men said to be unemployed and almost destitute could not be found.

But it is among the female operatives that destitution and distress exist and increase. The number of the sufferers cannot be ascertained. It must be enormous. Take one class alone—the servant girls. They crowd the intelligence offices daily, and seem to increase every hour. At the Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, Mr. Eldredge, the Superintendent, informed a Times reporter that the applications for places amounted to nearly 4,200 a week. Of these the average number provided with employment was 350—275 in the City and seventy-five in the country. Thus 3,850 go on from week to week without anything to do. Their ranks are generally augmented before Saturday night to the old number, so that at this moment the Free Labor Bureau in Clinton place knows of at least 4,500 unemployed women and girls in this City. Of course the other offices, in the Bowery and Sixth avenue, have in the aggregate nearly as large a clientelle. These girls are saving, generally, and have friends; therefore they do not suffer so severely from penury or want if unemployed during the Winter months. Some of them do, being friendless and penniless. These find homes and shelter "on the Island" when driven into the streets. But the girls who endure the most and are least known, are the working girls who live in the tenement districts and toil daily in factories for a mere pittance. They scarcely ever have steady employment through the Summer, and are often without any for weeks together in the Winter. They have little money at any time, and none frequently in the Winter. Yet they are seldom heard from, and their numbers are never known. Just now they are not as well off as they usually are, if the applications for aid made to the Working Women's Protective Union be any indication of their condition. Last year there were 11,845 applications. Now there have been, up to last week, 10,000. Work will not continue all Winter, it is said, so that these girls must suffer. Hard times are expected by and for the working women.

The employers, speaking of the working men's prospects during the Winter, said that many mechanics will be thrown out of employment by the Eight-hour law, which has reduced the "bosses'" profits nearly twenty per cent. since it came into operation. Employers who, during the slack times, kept a percentage of their hands busy in making up stock, cannot do it when the year's jobs are concluded and the bad weather prevents them from beginning others. They have not made the means to expend on men who had no consideration for their employers' interests. Work of this kind must cease, and shops that retained married journeymen during the Winter season, as much for their families' sakes as for expediency, will be closed this Winter, and the numbers of unemployed of this class will be considerable.

AN ABSCONDING EXECUTOR.

A NINE YEARS' SEARCH FOR A DEFAULTING IRISH CATHOLIC PRIEST—FINAL SUCCESS.

From the Malone (N. Y.,) Palladium, Nov. 19.

Twenty-seven years ago there died at Belfast, Ireland, a man named Waters, leaving a widow and an infant son aged three years. To this son he bequeathed by his last will and testament the sum of £780, which sum was committed to a Catholic Priest, one Father McNally, then resident in Ireland, who should manage it for the child until he became of age, and then pay it over to him, principal and interest. The widow and son soon removed to Dundee, Scotland, where they continued to reside for the next eighteen years. At the expiration of this time the son repaired to Dublin, Ireland, for a settlement with the executor, whom he found disposing of his household effects and other property at auction. He asked for a rendering of his account, which was promised the next day at Belfast, at the office of McNally's attorney. Thither the young man went—only to find the unfaithful steward had fled to America, carrying with him all the funds belonging to his ward. Almost immediately young Waters followed him, and for nine years he has been searching the United States to find trace of the guilty man. At length his labors are crowned with success. Having until recently confined his search to the Western States, where he was obliged to work his way from town to town, inquiring constantly among the clergy for the man he sought, often almost despairing and weary in his efforts, he at last came East, and through information given by the priesthood became satisfied that at Fort Covington, in this county, was located the executor who for so many years had withheld from him that which was justly his. And Saturday, Nov. 7, he arrived at the Fort, penniless, but near the end for which he had so long and earnestly labored. His first step was to consult a lawyer of the place, telling his story without reserve, and seeking advice as to the best method of procedure. The next day attorney and client attended church together, and Waters recognized in the officiating priest the erring man. Monday he called upon him, made himself known, and demanded restitution. The priest at first professed joy at meeting him, and asserted that he had written many letters seeking to ascertain his whereabouts; but denied the possession of any funds to satisfy in whole or part the claim against him. In the end, however, he assigned to Waters a mortgage of $1,100, gave him a sum of money, and promised that full payment should be made before his death, or, that occurring before full restitution shall be possible, to make provision for a just settlement by his administrators. The story is indeed a strange one, but we have the facts from a source which we believe entirely reliable.

A HOMESICK INDIAN ABANDONS SCHOOL.

The Oxford (Penn.) *Press* says: "One of the Indians who recently came to Lincoln University to receive an education, left about two weeks ago for his home in Utah Valley, having become homesick. He was the nephew of a chief, and thought he did not receive the homage which should be paid to so distinguished a personage. This was shown by him more particularly toward Richard Komas and the other Indian at the University. A few days before he left he became so indignant that he dressed himself in all his Indian toggery, put on war paint, and with knife and revolver in his belt appeared in the presence of the Faculty of the University, declaring his intention of setting off on foot for his home in the West. The officers of the institution, seeing that he was determined to go, prevailed upon him to wait until the next morning, when they would send him by railroad. Accordingly, the next morning, Messrs. John B. Randall and Edward D. Bingham, two of the teachers, accompanied him to Philadelphia and placed him aboard a train bound for Omaha, in special charge of the conductor. He had been given a new name at the University, that of John J. Patterson. He was quite an apt scholar, and showed remarkable quickness of perception, having mastered the alphabet in a short time, and could understand many English words. He was always respectful to the officers of the institution, and only got upon his dignity because his Indian companions had imbibed too much of our Democratic notions, thereby failing to show [illegible] the [illegible] of the chief was entitled to.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

VIEWS OF MR. THEODORE F. LEES, THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Theodore F. Lees, the General Agent of the New-York Cheap Transportation Society, yesterday gave a Times reporter his views on the agreement entered into at Saratoga by the three trunk lines. Mr. Lees, from his official position, has acquired an intimate knowledge of all questions affecting the trade and commerce of the City, and his opinions are therefore worthy of note. He said: Rather to our surprise there appears to be a difference of opinion among merchants as to the probable effect upon New-York commerce should the combination of the railroads under the programme agreed upon at Saratoga last Summer go into practical operation. It is true that the apprehension of unfavorable results to trade is largely in the ascendency, while the opposite view seems to be founded upon the supposition that, with a combination made to include the Baltimore and Ohio Road, freight rates to and from Baltimore and the West would be made to conform to the rates between New-York and the West. If we understand the terms of the Saratoga compact, the latter view is erroneous, inasmuch as Baltimore on mileage alone would be awarded a tariff about fifteen per cent. under New-York tariffs to the principal competing points in the West. Other considerations would enlarge the discrimination against New-York. This distinction or discrimination once established would very obviously create a diversion of trade, and to the casual observer would be as much to the disadvantage of the roads centring here as to the mercantile community. But the meat in that shell lies in the fact that while the tonnage of our trunk lines might be materially diminished their receipts would be large increased. A diversion of trade sufficient to double the commerce of Baltimore, and all drawn from New-York, might diminish the commerce of this City, not to exceed ten per cent. On the tonnage accruing to the remaining ninety per cent. of commerce trunk lines would realize on tariffs fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher than the average tariffs of the last eighteen months. Another point noticeable in the Saratoga agreement is the careful guardianship thrown around the fast freight lines—those inside pets of the nabobs. The Commissioners are plainly prohibited from interfering with the operation or management of these inside companies, organized as they are generally believed to be, in the interest of the few men who control the several trunk roads, and who enjoy lucrative contracts from their several companies, under which the freight lines are operated. The question naturally arises, Would the profits resulting from a great increase of tariffs go to the stockholders of the railroads, or to the men who control the transportation lines? In this connection the advice given by Mr. Garrett to the gentlemen who recently waited upon him to induce him to join their combination, is peculiarly significant. Said he, "Abolish your freight lines and make their profits to the roads and you can then afford to carry at lower tariffs." It should be remembered that the roads have several times heretofore sought to effect combinations, but every attempt thus far has failed to result in anything permanent. Under former combinations of the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Erie companies, Boston was left out for the reason, as we are informed, that the Central possessed better facilities out of that city than the two other companies; the Central having all rail communication, while the two latter companies are obliged to transport from Boston to this City by water their water-bound freights. One result of this exceptional combination was, merchandise was frequently shipped from Boston to the West via New-York City at less rates than it could be shipped from New-York to the same points. At the same time freights were shipped from this City to western points via Baltimore at materially less rates than they could have been forwarded by any of our three trunk lines. Until the Baltimore and Ohio road has rail communication with New-York, placing it on equal competing terms with the present three lines its manifest policy is to withhold itself from combination, and while it remains indifferent the effect of combination on the part of the other companies named, is limited, and its duration must necessarily be short. The recent action of the Cheap Transportation Association on this question seems to imply this construction of the facts. But behind all arguments on this question lies the general principle, confirmed by vast experience, that pools or combinations of this character on the part of corporations, invariably spring from an unhealthy ground-work, and may safely be regarded as attempts to retard the ravages of a serious internal disorder that must sooner or later prove disastrous to those who would for the time being simply smother the malady.

THE MERCHANTS ORGANIZING AGAINST RAILWAY AUTOCRACY.

THE COMMERCIAL AND MERCANTILE BOARDS UNITED—A GREAT EFFORT TO BE MADE TO PRESERVE AND EXTEND NEW-YORK'S COMMERCE — THE PROBABLE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The organization which was formed in the Chamber of Commerce on Friday is regarded by those who have taken an active part in the efforts now being made by the mercantile community to protect the trade of New-York, as one of the most important associations that has sprung up for many years, and is one from which the originators of the project expect large results. As already stated in The Times, it is composed of members selected from the principal mercantile associations in the City, and represents all the various branches of trade which make up the commerce of New-York. The Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and the Cheap Transportation Association are represented in the new organization by some of the most active members of each board. The meeting consisted of special committees of five members from each of these bodies, and its object was to devise means of liberating the trade of New-York from those monopolies which have already operated so injuriously against its growth and proper development. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles was selected President of the new association, and Mr. George Opdyke, of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. L. H. Holman, of the Produce Exchange; Mr. Thomas Scott, of the Cotton Exchange; Mr. W. S. Fairfield, of the Butter and Cheese Exchange; Mr. Charles E. Hill, of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, and Mr. John F. Henry, of the Cheap Transportation Association, were appointed Vice Presidents; Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the firm of Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co., being selected as Secretary. The name of the Association has not yet been decided upon, but it is thought the members will adopt that of "General Committee on Commercial Facilities" at its next meeting, which will be held on the 8th of December, in the Chamber of Commerce. It will thus be seen that the new organization will be capable of bringing the influence of the various boards represented to bear simultaneously upon any particular question affecting the interests of the merchants of New-York, and in this light must be regarded as an association which must exercise great influence upon the mercantile interests of the City.

A representative of The Times called yesterday upon Mr. John F. Henry at his place of business, No. 8 College place, to ascertain what course of action the new organization intended to take in the interests of the trade in New-York, as well as the main object and scope of its operations. Mr. Henry has given the subject of increased commercial facilities a good deal of attention, and, having taken an active part in the formation of the present association, is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the the object for which it has been formed. He stated that he could not express any views on the part of the association, since it was not yet fully organized, and had not, therefore, committed itself to any definite line of action. He had no objection, however, to communicate his own opinion as to the object sought to be attained. The Cheap Transportation Association, with which he was connected, had from time to time fully discussed the question which has been recently forcing itself upon the attention of the merchants of New York, and the necessity of united action on the part of all the various boards representing the different branches of trade was deemed indispensable to the success of any movement having for its object the common interests of all sections of the mercantile community. The agitation which has been recently set on foot in connection with the railroad monopolies and compacts, which have so long controlled the freight trade of the City, had awakened the several trade and commercial bodies to the importance of entering into a compact of mutual defense and protection, and to effect this it was deemed advisable to form an association which would concentrate in itself the power and influence of all these bodies. Mr. Henry said that so far as he could speak of the work to be undertaken by this organization he believed the first object to be attained was the diffusion of such information among the merchants of New-York as would thoroughly arouse them to a full sense of the danger which threatened the trade of the City from the great railroad corporations. It looked far beyond the consideration of terminal facilities in the City, which could avail but little if the freight trade of the port was to be diverted to other cities by means of the heavy tariffs now imposed. The improvement of the water front, and all that related to the facilitation of loading and unloading of goods, would undoubtedly occupy largely the attention of the association, but he believed the main subject upon which all its influence would be concentrated, would be to develop such agencies as should break down the present railroad monopolies, and compel such [illegible] as would maintain New-York in her true place as the great centre of the trade of the United States. All that was necessary to accomplish this, in his opinion, was united action on the part of the merchants. They were possessed of ample capital and power to shape the future trade of the City, and once they became thoroughly educated upon this point they would make the necessary exertions. He referred to the progress made of late years in the trade of Montreal, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia, and said that, in many respects, the merchants of these cities were in a more favorable position for pushing their trade into the West than the New-York merchants, owing to the difference in the cost of conveying freight. The New-York merchant must be ready to sell his goods at a price as much below the quotations of those cities as will make up for the difference in the freight charges, or otherwise abandon the trade of the West, for, as a general rule, large consignments from the European markets are delivered upon equal terms at all the ports named. Independent of the fact that the great trunk lines possess the power, whenever they agree upon it, to put on exorbitant charges, it was another source, he said, of loss and disappointment to merchants that a uniform rate cannot be relied upon. At present, if a merchant purchases large quantities of grain or flour on advantageous terms at a particular point of the market, he has no security that, a week or a month later, a change may not be introduced in the tariff which would place a competitor purchasing his stock after the reduction, even at an advanced rate, upon an equal footing, if not in a better position to enter into competition with him.

Mr. Henry then stated that he did not believe this state of things could be entirely remedied until the merchants of New-York resolved to build a double freight line of railroad, which would connect the City with the West, and be entirely under their own control. By this means their freight could be transmitted both ways in less than half the time it takes at present, and probably at one-half the cost. The established rates in this line would necessarily compel the other lines to adopt a uniform charge, and until this could be accomplished he believed the trade of New-York would be tied down by unjust compacts and monopolies. The merchants must look to themselves for the remedy for the present state of affairs, or otherwise bring such influence to bear upon the Government as would induce it to construct the road. Nothing else, he believed, could save the trade of New-York from sinking gradually, while the business interests of the other competing cities would be proportionately advanced. No sooner, too, than large capitalists should begin to feel the disadvantage of their position in New-York than they would transfer their business to one of the more favored centres of trade, and thus, by degrees, New-York would lose her former prestige. To avert this danger the new association has been formed, and he believed the means he had suggested would be advocated as the only permanent remedy. Such, he believed, would be the object and scope of the association, though he could not speak of the methods to be adopted, which must, of course, be largely influenced by circumstances.

THADDEUS STEVENS' BEQUEST.

HIS PROPOSED HOME FOR CHILDREN OF WHATEVER COLOR OR RACE.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Express, Nov. 19.

The death of the late Major Thaddeus Stevens, and the lapse thereby of certain contingent annuities and bequests in the will of his uncle, make certain other provision of the Old Commoner's last will and testament of special local interest, to which we propose to direct attention. The following are the provisions to which we refer:

"If the life estate of my nephew, or rather the annuity of the said Major Thaddeus Stevens, should expire before he has enabled himself to be entitled to the corpus or fee simple of my estate, then I dispose of whatever may remain as follows: If the aggregate shall then amount to $50,000—without which no further diposition thereof can be made—I give it all to my trustees to erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless, indigent orphans. (Those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent.) I desire $20,000 to be expended in erecting suitable buildings; the residue to be secured in Government securities, bearing not less than six per cent. interest. I wish the buildings to be erected in the City of Lancaster, on the south side of East King street, provided that sufficient ground—not less than two acres—shall be donated therefor; if not, then on the north side of said street, on the same condition; if sufficient ground shall not be gratuitously offered there, I direct it to be built at Columbia. The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer, if infirm, at the discretion of the authorities. They shall all be carefully educated in the various branches of English education, and in all industrial trades and pursuits; this must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown on account of race or color, in their admittance or treatment. Neither poor Germans, Irish, nor Mohammedans, nor any others, on account of the race or religion of their parents, must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner without regard to color. They should be fed at the same table. The dormitories are to be under the direction of the authorities."

It is known to those who were in Mr. Stevens' confidence that the only reason he did not bequeath the residue of his estate to the "Children's Home of the City and County of Lancaster," was because of the discrimination made in its management on account of color. This was the great principle to which he clung with wonderful consistency and pertinacity throughout his eventful life. He stood by it when it was the most unpopular position a public man could occupy; but he believed it was right, and to follow his convictions, at any cost of popularity, was the guiding star of Thaddeus Stevens' life.

THE LAST ONE MURDERED.

A Colorado paper says: "Several years ago six men came to Colorado to seek their fortunes, and all, or a majority of them, found their way to Gilpin County. Every one of them has met a violent death. Fleming, who was killed in the Clayton Mine last year, was the fifth. Now Mr. Clayton himself is gone, murdered in company with Mr. Slate, his brother-in-law, while prospecting for gold near the head of the Cache-la-Poudre. In the latter part of September, J. W. Clayton, who owns the American Flag Mine, in Nevada, one of the richest in the county, and out of which he has made a fortune, accompanied by Mr. Slate, resolved to explore the Cache-la-Poudre country for gold. Not returning as promised, the people in the neighborhood of their ranch became alarmed, and a few days since a party started out in pursuit. On Tuesday last their bodies were discovered on Coal Creek, about twenty-five miles from Greeley, riddled with bullets and partially covered with brush. The discoverers of this horrid murder got track of the perpetrators, three in number, and started off after them. Others procured coffins from Denver, and the bodies were taken to Golden, where their friends reside. When Fleming was killed, as above mentioned, Clayton remarked to those around him: "It will be my turn next, as I am the last of the six." When he started out on his last trip he said: "I have a presentiment that I shall never come back alive." The mysterious warning proved correct, and the last of the original party has shed his blood in violence. No man in Gilpin County was more highly esteemed than Mr. Clayton, and more especially was he beloved by the citizens of Nevada, among whom he had resided so long.

A SUCCESSFUL CLOCK-MAKER.

M. Jean Henri Mosser, whose death was recently recorded at Badenweiler, was, the *Continental Herald* observes, an example of that energetic and plodding spirit which has led so many Swiss citizens onward to more than ordinary success. He was born at Shaffhausen in 1809, and was brought up in the same industry as his father, that of a watch-maker. At nineteen years of age he commenced the business of life as an operative. Gifted with an active spirit, he started for Russia, where he hoped to find a wider scope for his enterprising disposition. After passing some time in Moscow, he went to St. Petersburg, and there succeeded in founding, without assistance, a manufacture of horology, which in time developed into one of the most important establishments of the Russian Empire. At the end of five-and-twenty years he returned to his native country, the possessor of an immense fortune. But it was not with the object of leading a life of inaction. He conceived the idea of utilizing the enormous water-power of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, and he erected the first turbine there, a work which was soon followed by further extensions on the part of the enterprising manufacturer, and that led to the various successful and important establishments for which Schauffhausen is noted. He also interested himself in a number of philanthropic efforts to relieve the necessities of widows, orphans, and old men; and showed himself invariably one of the foremost advocates of education, and of instruction in those arts that would be likely to confer benefits upon the manufacturing industry of his native land; while he liberally encouraged the higher artistic studies by collecting in his fine château at Charlottenfels a number of works of art from the studies of the most deserving of Swiss painters. He died somewhat suddenly from aneurism, leaving a wide circle of friends who mourn the loss of one who possessed so many admirable qualities.

A MAMMOTH IN WISCONSIN.

The people of Racine County, Wis., are interested in the discovery of the remains of a mastodon in the town of Dover, about two miles and a half from Rochester. A Mr. Lichtfeld was engaged in digging on the farm of Mr. Hoffman, when he struck a bone of large proportions. The fact was brought to the notice of Messrs. F. E. Wells and F. S. Perkins, who took with them a gang of four men, marked off a space fifteen by twenty feet, and succeeded in finding the remains, after digging down through twenty-two inches of peat, twelve inches of hard-pan and another layer of peat twelve inches deep. The bones rested in clay, and were found in a partial state of preservation. The party took out a rib 8 feet in length and a portion of the vertebræ 9½ inches in diameter. They also got out one of the tusks, and found it in a fair state of preservation. It measured 4 feet 5 inches in length, and 16 inches in circumference at the large end. The other tusk was partially decayed, but was gathered up with other remains of the mammoth, and formed part of a load of four one-bushel baskets of bones.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The following table presents the results of the official canvass of the vote of Illinois for State officers at the election held Nov. 3:

Counties.	State Treasurer. Ridgeway, Rep.	Carroll, Opp.	Gore, Ref.	Supt Public Instruction. Powell, Rep.	Etter, Opp.
Adams	2582	3864	120	2601	3954
Alexander	745	932	....	724	945
Bond	908	727	329	897	1057
Boone	1299	....	184	1297	183
Brown	513	994	62	507	1104
Bureau	2498	10	1815	3532	1789
Calhoun	359	707	....	358	707
Carroll	1202	....	664	1209	655
Cass	789	1051	357	824	1421
Champaign	2563	963	1873	2582	2795
Christian	1723	2173	181	1719	2152
Clark	1304	1170	505	1320	1652
Clay	1048	654	724	1081	1357
Clinton	615	1714	351	629	2015
Coles	2017	....	2090	2025	2075
Cook	20681	28286	888	21228	28500
Crawford	814	1103	55	821	1151
Cumberland	615	938	298	628	1267
DeKalb	1733	7	1298	1758	1276
DeWitt	1316	93	1397	1327	1481
Douglas	1216	2	1164	1216	1170
DuPage	1161	472	555	1672	571
Edgar	1924	2005	416	1998	2346
Edwards	587	225	306	579	531
Effingham	498	1407	471	511	1859
Fayette	1321	1576	258	1336	1819
Ford	904	....	867	903	854
Franklin	416	555	788	416	1321
Fulton	2303	2610	773	2305	3379
Gallatin	535	603	742	520	1294
Greene	1230	2280	19	1193	2318
Grundy	1121	743	169	1119	909
Hamilton	263	490	1021	225	1991
Hancock	1848	2399	204	1853	2559
Hardin	172	354	262	169	608
Henderson	944	....	728	947	723
Henry	2295	2	1256	2273	1271
Iroquois	1581	227	1463	1571	1694
Jackson	1302	1630	6	1283	1648
Jasper	344	871	235	341	1111
Jefferson	836	627	1300	782	1870
Jersey	1228	1488	91	1242	1633
Jo Davies	2042	....	2364	2046	2361
Johnson	939	409	366	947	774
Kane	3565	801	1358	4416	1330
Kankakee	1329	1	1210	1334	1218
Kendall	918	....	587	937	569
Knox	3430	2	1899	3417	1895
Lake	1415	....	1494	1417	1492
La Salle	3312	3465	960	3948	3805
Lawrence	817	964	24	816	986
Lee	2044	1	1292	2040	1226
Livingston	1974	21	2241	2010	2235
Logan	2140	1917	....	2127	1913
Macon	1623	619	1428	1666	1987
Macoupin	1728	1966	1371	2372	2293
Madison	3369	3657	9	3410	3640
Marion	1359	1470	1026	1349	2490
Marshall	1287	275	467	1500	516
Mason	980	1194	170	992	1349
Massac	661	....	368	646	820
McDonough	2298	1431	867	2305	2277
McHenry	2094	9	1430	2106	1447
McLean	4079	17	3813	3920	3997
Menard	622	1035	291	619	1325
Mercer	1306	41	1071	1341	1107
Monroe	140	1848	6	152	1841
Montgomery	1330	1594	1065	1351	2601
Morgan	2138	2195	317	2114	2513
Moultrie	281	926	587	284	1492
Ogle	2022	527	875	2030	1410
Peoria	3764	3673	....	3665	3651
Perry	1034	744	4	1033	741
Piatt	903	183	816	906	986
Pike	1478	2161	3	1482	2160
Pope	683	253	432	675	685
Pulaski	914	....	575	909	579
Putnam	382	....	313	388	304
Randolph	1388	2064	....	1414	2037
Richland	845	899	197	839	1100
Rock Island	1956	1086	664	1954	1956
Saline	491	564	921	458	1494
Sangamon	3135	3699	718	3057	4323
Schuyler	991	553	978	1010	1448
Scott	372	956	364	377	1416
Shelby	776	2208	890	804	2639
Stark	779	....	571	795	553
St. Clair	2570	4104	420	2982	4076
Stephenson	1912	1820	17	1912	1837
Tazewell	1862	1262	912	1304	2170
Union	488	1577	1	475	1516
Vermillion	2542	419	1235	2562	1630
Wabash	254	741	463	250	1202
Warren	1609	80	1323	1608	1402
Washington	1085	1224	198	1082	1315
Wayne	794	670	1116	835	840
White	810	1171	769	767	1863
Whiteside	1980	113	939	2054	1026
Will	2363	2213	2070	2348	4402
Williamson	695	893	504	698	1406
Winnebago	2642	....	1364	2647	1346
Woodford	934	2	1476	951	1463
Totals	162974	128169	75580	166984	197490
Majorities	34805				30506

Simpson, Pro., for Treasurer, 516; Mrs. Potter, Pro., for Superintendent, 681; Jennie F. Willing, 21.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

The Springfield *Union* publishes the following statement of the official canvass of the vote of Massachusetts for State officers on the 3d inst. It will be seen that while Mr. Gaston has a majority of 7,032 for Governor, all the other State officers elected on the general ticket are Republican, chosen by majorities ranging from 12,013, in the case of Mr. Knight, Lieutenant Governor, to 22,788, given to Charles Endicott for Auditor, while the majority of Oliver Warner, the Secretary of State, is within 200 or 300 of the highest figures:

FOR GOVERNOR.

William Gaston, Dem.	96376
Thomas Talbot, Rep.	89344
Gaston's majority	7032

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Horatio G. Knight, Rep.	99151
William L. Smith, Dem.	87138
Knight's majority	12013

FOR SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Oliver Warner, Rep.	104465
Benjamin F. Mills, Dem.	82026
Warner's majority	22439

FOR TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Charles Adams, Jr., Rep.	103529
Nathan Clark, Dem.	82187
Adam's majority	21342

FOR AUDITOR.

Charles Endicott, Rep.	103454
C. Osgood Morse, Dem.	80666
Endicott's majority	22788

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Charles R. Train, Rep.	103971
Waldo Colburn, Dem.	81385
Train's majority	22676

FOR CONGRESSMAN—TENTH DISTRICT.

Julius H. Seelye, Ind.	7773
Charles A. Stevens, Rep.	7353
Henry C. Hill, Dem.	3474
Seelye's plurality	420

FOR CONGRESSMAN—ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Chester W. Chapin, Dem.	11964
H. Alexander, Jr., Rep.	6227
Chapin's majority	5737

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The joint committee appointed by the Synods of the Reformed Church in the United States, formerly the German Reformed, and the Reformed Church in America, formerly the Dutch Reformed, to consider the expediency of organic union between the two bodies, concluded its session in Philadelphia Friday. The subcommittee made the following report, and, after discussion, it was unanimously adopted:

The committees of conference appointed by the General Synods of the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Reformed Church in America, met in Philadelphia on the morning of Nov. 18, 1874, and spent in joint session the greater part of that and the forenoon of the following day. After a very free and brotherly interchange of information concerning the organization, symbols, doctrinal sentiments and usages of the two denominations, the committees agreed upon the following statement of the results of their conference:

1. Such large and obvious elements of likeness and sympathy as exist between the two bodies seem to point very plainly to ultimate union between them. They are almost identical in name as in origin and in early history. Their ecclesiastical organization and nomenclature of consistory, classis, synod, and general synod are substantially the same. One venerable symbol, the Heidelberg Catechism, is held in common in the two denominations. The body of doctrine which either Church derives from this common symbol of necessity has close and fundamental resemblances. The committee have found, moreover, a perfect unity of method and spirit in the devotional acts which they have performed together; and their whole interview has reminded them of the essential unity of their work of caring for those continental Christians of the Reformed faith who are so widely distributed over the newer parts of our country. With these and similar points of contrast between them, the committees cannot believe that the two bodies will abide apart.

2. The committees have further found with gratification that some elements of seeming difference between their two denominations have, upon fuller information concerning them, lost much of their apparent importance. In particular, the usage of confirmation prevails in the Reformed Church in the United States, and is unknown in the Reformed Church in America, but as it is interpreted in the constitution of the first-named Church, it is plain that it may fully consist with the principles and methods by which the other Church admits her baptized youth to full communion. It does not appear, therefore, that the continuance of that usage on the one side, or abstinence from it on the other, ought to be a decisive obstacle to union. The observance of festal religious days in the Reformed Church in the United States, though very general, is not enjoined, and therefore stands upon the same footing with the same observance as it prevails, though to a less extent, in the Reformed Church in America. Even such diversities as may exist in the matter of liturgical services, so long as they might not be seen to turn upon important differences of doctrinal belief, might be harmoniously adjusted. The committee, indeed, have little doubt that all the minor elements of difference which have grown up in the two Churches during their separated life could be either softened or accommodated in a cordial and intelligent attempt to bring these Reformed Churches under a single banner.

3. The committees, however, are constrained to say that some other obstacles to union seem to be of a less manageable character. The most patent of these lies in the fact that, while both of these denominations accept the Heidelberg Catechism, the Reformed Church in America adds to this symbol the Belgic Confession and the canons of the Synod of Dort. In order, therefore, to an organic union of the two bodies, the one or the other would be compelled to make a material change in its doctrinal standards. Since neither committee finds itself prepared to advise its Synod to make so important a concession, they can only agree in making a frank statement of this difficulty, in the hope that time and the best wisdom of the two denominations, and, above all, the Providence of God, may direct to its just solution. In addition to this, the probable fact that a body made up of these two denominations would include important differences in doctrinal views and ecclesiastical feeling, has appeared during the conference. These obstacles seem to preclude any further present negotiations in the direction of organic union. The committees, in conclusion, are fully persuaded that, although their interview has developed no plan or distinct prospect of the organic union of their two Churches, a real advance toward that most desirable result has been made in the frank and friendly conference which has now been held. The difficulty of merging denominations so old and well established as these could not be expected to be small. It is something gained to be able to see at what points the obstacles are greatest. Not less valuable is that cultivation of brotherly acquaintance, esteem, and sympathy which this conference has greatly furthered. The ultimate issue of their interview the committees entrust to Christ, the one head of the one universal Church, in the faith that He has kindled in these sister denominations the desire of union, and that He will not suffer that desire to fail.

A MORMON TRAGEDY.

JOHN D. LEE, OF MOUNTAIN MEADOW NOTORIETY, IN CUSTODY.

Special Dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.

Beaver, Utah, Nov. 13.—This quiet village is at present the focus on which all Utah eyes are now concentrating, for it is here that the notorious Col. John D. Lee, the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, is confined. The feeling here, as may be imagined, is intense. It is a matter beyond dispute that there are in this immediate neighborhood many of the rank and file of that band of disguised murderers, who, under the command of John D. Lee, twenty years ago, butchered in cold blood all the men and women, and all but two of the children of a passing emigrant train. From a personal interview with United States Deputy Marshal William Stokes and Mr. Dye, who witnessed the affair, I am enabled to give you the particulars of Lee's arrest. Last Saturday the Marshal—having received information that Lee was at Pangwitch, a small Mormon settlement on the Sevier River, thirty-five miles south-east of here—sent one of his posse, Frank Fish, to reconnoitre, and Fish having ascertained that Lee was then at Pangwitch, on Sunday night Stokes, with Fish, Thomas Winn, R. S. Rogers, David Evans, and Thomas Lefevre, drew near Pangwitch and secreted themselves under a hill for the night. The whole posse entered the town just after daybreak on Monday morning. But early as they were, and secretly as their movements had been conducted, information of their presence had reached Lee, and, suspecting their business, he had concealed himself. After thoroughly searching the houses where the criminal was supposed to be, the officers directed their attention to the outbuildings, and their labors were soon rewarded by finding Lee in a chicken-coop loosely covered with straw. Stokes, who was the first to discover his man, advanced to the coop, pistol in hand, and, covering Lee with his weapon from a hole in the roof of the coop, ordered him to come out. There being no reply to this demand, Winn was ordered to enter the assassin's hiding-place and disarm him, Stokes informing Lee that he would "shoot his head off" if he moved. As the muzzle of the officer's pistol was not more than two feet from Lee's head, the latter saw that it was not a vain threat; so before Winn had time to obey the order of his chief, Lee said, "I'll come out," and immediately emerged, with a pistol in his hand.

While Stokes was parleying with Lee, one of the numerous wives of the latter, Rachel, covered Stokes with a shot-gun—a double-barreled one—and threatened to fire. She, in turn, was covered by the revolver of Fish, and as Lee came out she was disarmed. No further resistance than this was offered by Lee's relatives or numerous friends.

When Lee found himself in the "hands of the Philistines," he evidently made up his mind to make the best of his misfortune, for he pleasantly and cordially invited the officers to breakfast with him, which invitation they gratefully accepted. Lee displayed an immense amount of *sang froid* when resistance was useless. He spent some time writing out directions for the management of his property during his forced absence, and seemed to overlook none of those details which a man in his position might reasonably be expected to forget. Stokes overheard him say to one of his sympathetic neighbors, who evidently believed that the head of the church had been derelict in his duty toward his subaltern, "President Young is not interested in this matter." The Marshal, with his prisoner, reached here on Tuesday, when he was immediately lodged in jail and heavily ironed.

Through the courtesy of Marshal Stokes and the prison officials, I had a brief interview with Lee this morning. I found him in cheerful spirits. While he did not directly say so, I am inclined to think that he is not one whit surprised to find himself in his present position. Public attention has been directed toward him for some time, and he has known that he has been charged, through the press, with being the leader of the Mountain Meadow murderers. John D. Lee is sixty-two years of age, and has had sixty children, fifty-four of whom are still living. He has fifteen grown up sons. He admits having eighteen wives. One wife only, the faithful Rachel, accompanied him to Beaver. She is here under the protection of one of her husband's numerous sons-in-law. He was very reticent on the subject of the charge made against him. That he feels indifferent to the result of the investigation would be asserting almost too much, but no one can talk with him without being impressed with the idea that he does not expect to meet the punishment of a murderer.

He was born in Randolph County, Ill., and is the son of an Irish mother, whose maiden name was Doyle, and a father who he claims is one of the Lees of Virginia. He is five feet nine and a half inches high, and weighs 165 pounds. He has a large head, blue eyes, and gray hair, once black. In Pangwitch and Beaver, and indeed, throughout the southern part of the Territory, Lee has been known for his liberality and kindness to travelers and the poor, notwithstanding the terrible and well-known story of the Mountain Meadow massacre, for his alleged participation in which he is now in chains.

His preliminary examination before a United States Commissioner is daily expected.

THE PITTSBURG HOAX.

There is now going the rounds of the press, in various forms, the story that a subterranean fire is raging beneath Pittsburg, Penn., and that 500 acres of improved property are in danger of being swallowed up by a "caving in" of the surface. The whole matter is thus disposed of by the Pittsburg *Commercial* of Saturday: "A dispatch from this city asserts that no efforts have been made to extinguish this blaze, and now it is spreading fearfully fast, endangering life and property, &c. 'A perfect vocano, whose ominous roaring can easily be heard by persons traveling over the surface!' are the terms used to describe it. Then ponder on this statement: 'Efforts will be made to conquer the flames by sapping and mining, but it will take months, and perhaps years, to extinguish this mass of burning coal, much of which is burning hundreds of feet below the surface. The truth is, there is some fire in an old coal pit, on the Herron estate, in the Thirteenth Ward, on Thirty-third street, between Ridge and Bedford avenues, but it doesn't blaze, it desen't roar, and it doesn't spread fearfully fast. It doesn't affect half an acre, much less 500 acres. The coal has been 'worked out,' but fire was communicated to the portions left in as supports, which are gradually smoldering—so gradually as to scarcely make smoke enough to attract attention. The City Engineer, Mr. Dempster, and several members of councils, visited the place on Thursday, and were not excited over the fire enough to order its being quenched at the city's expense. It is the opinion of the engineer that the property holders ought to attend to it, while the property holders are not in the least concerned. Such fires have "raged" hereabouts for the past thirty years, and no part of the city (or county either) has yet been swallowed up by the "volcano." The whole story has so little to rest upon, as to be justly characterized as an unmitigated hoax. It might take half a dozen laborers three or four days to get at the fire and extinguish it, or it might take a much less time. Certainly it cannot take 'months and years' of 'sapping and mining.' As to the statement that Herron's Hill reservoir is in danger, it is sufficient to say that the fire is nearly half a mile distant, and it will be many a day before the bottom of the reservoir is warmed by the 'blaze.'"

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

The New-York State Convention of Unitarians was held in Buffalo last week, commencing on Tuesday. Two sessions were held on that day, O. G. Steele, Chairman of the convention, delivering an address in the afternoon, and Rev. R. R. Shippen, of Boston, Secretary of the association, preaching in the evening, the subject of the latter being "The True Liberal Christian." Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, made an interesting address Wednesday morning. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. Hosmer read a paper on the "Law of the Mean and Extreme," and W. H. Baldwin, Esq., of Boston, addressed the convention on "How to interest our young people in and increase their loyalty to the truths and institutions of Unitarianism." In the evening there was a missionary mass meeting, with addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Hosmer, William H. Baldwin, Esq., Brother R. R. Shippen, and others; after which a reception was given the delegates at the residence of O. G. Steele, Esq.

FINE ARTS.

THE KURTZ GALLERY—FRENCH AND GERMAN PICTURES.

A collection of paintings from the Paris Exhibition and other sources is on exhibition at the Kurtz Art Gallery in Madison square, (No. 6 East Twenty-third street,) comprising specimens by Henry Picou, Rougeron, Regnault, Fichel, Deshays, Samson, Byron, Vautier, and others. The most striking works are those by Picou and Rougeron, the former being entitled, "Sauve Qui Peut," and the latter, "Lunch on the Grass in Spain." No two styles could possibly be more opposed than those of Picou and Rougeron, the one seeking his effects in brilliant and strongly-contrasted color, and the other toning down until, to a superficial observer, his work appears almost tame. Love is the theme of Picou's work. A number of young girls, in classic costume—that is to say as lightly attired as possible—have been surprised by the sudden appearance of the little god with the bow and arrow. They have taken to flight, and are making their way down a rocky steep, all save one who has fallen by the way a prey to the archer. The others display the various emotions due to the presence of the god. One is walking calmly forward, with a somewhat disdainful expression. She scorns to fly. Another with flushed face, and garments floating wildly around her, runs panting down the path. One of her companions, a rosy laughing girl, points mockingly to her; another shows her how she may avoid the archer's shafts by securing the shelter of a rock. The others crowd on behind, some in terror, while others "snatch a fearful joy" as they endeavor to escape. In a subject of this class entire originality of conception is of course impossible. In some form or other, the various effects of love on the female mind have been painted so often that we are apt to tire of them; yet it is but justice to Picou to say that if there is not much originality of conception, there certainly is of treatment. The work is an artistic one in every sense. The drawing and modeling are good, the flesh tints warm and pure, the expression strong and truthful, and at the same time there is a purity about the whole which French pictures of this class do not always possess.

Rougeron's "Lunch on the Grass" represents a Spanish picnic party. The central figure is a very handsome woman, with a queenly form and face. Around her are grouped men and women, in all varieties of attitude. The principal charm of the work lies in the grace and ease of the principal figures, the strength and truthfulness of expression, and the art with which the painter has made each figure subservient to his theme. None are out of place; none are posing for their portraits. They have thrown themselves on the grass, just as men and women are very apt to do at picnic parties, whether in Spain or elsewhere. In disposing of the many figures which he has introduced, Rougeron has shown himself possessed of the art that conceals art.

Regnault's "Salome" is decidedly disappointing. Regnault was a promising artist, but he painted many poor pictures, and this is certainly one of them. Such a face and figure as we have here never could have captivated King Herod, or any other man. The arms are badly drawn, the flesh is chalky, and the expression unmeaning. It is an unpleasant picture in every sense. Had the artist given it the title of "A Jewish Maiden Waiting for Her Dinner," it would have provoked a smile and disarmed criticism.

"The Forge of King Louis XVI.," by Fichel, represents the monarch in the work-shop in which he took so much pride. He is trying a lock, and his master workman—a strong, gray-haired fellow—stands beside him, evidently unawed by the kingly presence. The story is neatly told, and in the technical portion of the work there is much to admire. Some landscapes by Deshays and Bonnemason, a party of ladies taking chocolate in a conservatory, and some female figures by Vautier will also claim attention.

NOTES.

Mr. J. Ludovici is hard at work on life-size crayon portraits of the junior members of the firm of Harper Bros.—Joseph W. Harper, John W., Joseph Abner, Philip, and Fletcher Harper, Jr. They are, so far as we have had opportunity of judging striking likenesses. Mr. Ludovici's touch is broad and effective; smooth and elaborate finish he does not aim at. During the last twelve months he has made marked progress, and the series of portraits he has now on his easel must add considerably to his growing reputation. We may add that this style of portrait (the crayon) appears to be becoming fashionable. It is lasting, and shows better by gas-light than oil or water-colors.

Mr. Carl Hübner announces that as there are said to be many copies of his pictures in this City, those who may doubt the genuineness of any of the works in their possession bearing his name may have them verified by sending them to the Snedecor Gallery, Broadway.

The superb picture of "The Marriage at Cana" is said to have been entirely spoiled by the person who undertook to renovate it.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."

The Springfield *Union* is responsible for the following:

"One of the spiciest bits of gossip which has recently gotten out of the bag relates to the Artist Church's great picture, 'The Heart of the Andes.' A fine engraving of it from the original by William Forrest, and on exhibition by Gill & Hays, brings the story to mind. Church, like other artists, for obvious reasons, doesn't want copies of his best works to go out to the world, and Forrest's engraving was the only copy of this picture authorized by its author. Church's studio at New-York is open to the public only at certain hours, and then to none but those who have tickets. A person is in constant attendance to see that no harm is done to the valuable collection, and he is also supposed to prevent copies from being made. A brother artist was a frequent visitor, and at last came to be so familiar that he was one day left alone near 'The Heart of the Andes.' Being probably a little flushed with wine or something more potent, his evil genius prompted him to sketch the great picture. He made two copies and got out unobserved. The copies he colored, and by some means one came to this city and one went to Hartford. Church discovered the rape, got on the trail of one of the copies and followed it to a shop in this city, where it was left to be framed. He was *incog.*, and asked to see 'that picture of the Heart of the Andes.' Of course, it was produced. A sudden sweep of the artist's hand and the stolen copy was damaged beyond repair. But there was still the other copy, and it was a thorn in the flesh to Church that he could not discover its whereabouts. Some time afterward a gentleman of this city, who was at his studio, remarked to Church that he had seen 'The Heart of the Andes' elsewhere. Of course Church denied the possibility of such a thing. 'But I own it myself,' replied the gentleman, who had somehow gotten the Hartford copy. Then Church knew where the only existing colored copy of his great picture could be found, but it was in vain that he tried to purchase it. Its owner would take no price, and Church is still unhappy. So runs the story, and it is good enough to be believed."

CONNECTICUT VITAL STATISTICS COMMISSION.

The Governor of Connecticut recently appointed a Commission of Vital and other Statistics, consisting of Henry Bronson, M. D.; Prof. Francis A. Walker, Charles A. Lindsley, M. D.; Prof. William H. Brewer, of New-Haven; Charles J. Hoadley, Esq.; W. A. M. Wainwright, M. D., of Hartford, and Rev. S. C. Fessenden, of Stamford. The commission met in New-Haven last week, and organized by the election of Dr. Bronson as President of the board and Dr. Lindsley Secretary. Committees were appointed as follows:

1. To inquire into the necessity and expediency of a State Board of Health and Vital Statistics. If such board be expedient, to frame and report an appropriate act therefor.

The committee charged with the above were Dr. Bronson, Prof. Walker, and Dr. Lindsley.

2. To inquire what changes, if any, in the laws of the State are required to promote more effectually the public health.

This committee consists of Mr. Hoadley and Dr. Wainwright.

3. To inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the local Boards of Health, and frame and report a suitable act.

Dr. Lindsley and Prof. Brewer are the members of this committee.

4. To inquire as to the expediency of providing by law for the collection of statistics relative to the material interests of the State, and their annual presentation to the General Assembly.

Prof. Walker and Rev. Mr. Fessenden compose this committee. Various methods of accomplishing the desired ends were discussed, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

LOW WATER IN THE HUDSON.

The Troy *Press* of Saturday evening says: "The water in the river was one foot eight inches above low water mark, Wednesday, or lower than it has been in any corresponding previous season for a dozen years or more. Nov. 17, 1871, it was three feet eight inches above, and two feet ten inches was the lowest point reached during the month, while the melting of the snow the first of the month raised it to four feet six inches on the 12th. Two years ago Wednesday the river was seven and one-half feet above the low-water mark, and on the 15th it was at eight and one-half, and then it gradually fell to four feet, which was the lowest record for the month. Heavy rains occurred on the 7th and 12th. The water yesterday morning was about two feet above, owing to the tide

SABINE'S CHURCH.

THE FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION.

THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE REFORMED CHURCH MOVEMENT—RITUALISM VERSUS LOW CHURCHMANSHIP—THE CUMMINS-TOZER CONTROVERSY OF 1873—HISTORY OF THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, WITH A SKETCH OF ITS PASTOR.

As a separate organization the Reformed Episcopal Church has a short history. As a school of thought in the Protestant Episcopal Church it has existed for generations. To prove this it is not necessary to go back to the times of Bishop White and his compeers. Thousands of church people are now living who can recall the date when the Low Church influence was dominant in the American Church. As late as 1834 it is related of Pennsylvania's great Bishop that on leaving the chancel, after the ordination of a priest, he exclaimed, "Altar! altar! altar! I did not see this word in the office, or it would never have been put in the Prayer-book." The elaborate services of the present day, with all their wealth of imagery and symbolism, were then unknown. Throughout the Church the great mass of the clergy and laity, while strongly attached to her ecclesiastical system and distinctive form of worship, differed very little from the old school Presbyterians in their theological views. *Tracts for the Times*, those famous essays which were destined to form the entering wedge for the Anglo-Catholic movement, had appeared in the year previous, but the popular interest in them, even in England, was confined to a narrow circle of the clergy. In this country they had few or no adherents. A generation has passed since that period, and the change that has come over a not inconsiderable portion of both churches has now become tolerably apparent. In the mother country its influence has been felt in every section. In America the change has been most conspicuous in this City. One branch of the Church—small in numbers but powerful in intellect—has adopted so much of the attire of Catholicism that it requires a thoroughly-drilled expert to detect the difference between its outward form of worship and that commonly known as Catholic. Indeed, in some respects the gentlemen who

"Nightly pitch their moving tents
A day's march nearer Rome

have excelled, in their zeal, the requirements of even the Catholic ritual. So much for one of the extremes which the controversies of the past forty years have evoked. On the other hand, the evangelical element has not been idle. Each stride of the Ritualists Romeward has been met, on the part of the Low Church opposition, by a corresponding move in the opposite direction. To both, the restraints imposed by the legislation and polity of the Church have long ago become irksome. Hampered and repressed on all sides, it was plainly only a question of time which of the two would solve their mutual difficulty by the only course left open to them. In the end an accident has precipitated the result, and conferred upon the Reformed Episcopalians the privileges, as well as the responsibility, of an independent and self-constituted Church.

The Reformed organization presided over by Bishop Cummins was consummated in December, 1873, by twenty-one clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The immediate cause of this action was the controversy in which Bishop Cummins, Bishop Potter, of this City, and Bishop Tozer, of Zanzibar, then on a visit to this country,) figured so extensively. Bishop Cummins, the then Assistant Diocesan of Kentucky, was a member of the Evangelical Alliance which met in this City in October and November of the same year. At one of the sessions of this body the Right Reverend prelate united with a number of the Evangelical clergy in the administration of the Holy Communion. This step on the part of Bishop Cummins was construed by a number of Episcopal clergymen, among them Bishop Tozer, as an implied discourtesy toward Bishop Potter, in whose diocese the act was performed. Bishop Potter himself did not complain of it as such, but Bishop Tozer felt called upon to deprecate the action of his brother prelate in a short letter, which was not intended for publication.

The unfortunate controversy which followed, led to the secession of Bishop Cummins, and the subsequent formation of the new Church. A definite organization was completed in December, 1873, the first general council being held on the 2d of the month, in Association Hall. At this meeting the following declaration of principles, which embraces in a short space all the distinctive features of the new church, was adopted:

I. The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding "the faith once delivered unto the saints," declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and the sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed "commonly called the Apostles' Creed;" in the divine institution of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and in the doctrines of grace substantially as set forth in the thirty-nine articles of religion.

II. This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

III. This Church, retaining a Liturgy which shall not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the *Book of Common Prayer*, as it was revised, proposed, and recommended for use by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D., 1785, reserving full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, "provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire."

IV. This Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's Word:

First—That the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity.

Second—That Christian ministers are "priests" in another sense than that in which all believers are "a royal priesthood."

Third—That the Lord's table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

Fourth—That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

Fifth—That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

Early in the present year Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Christ Church, Chicago, was consecrated a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church by Bishop Cummins. This first episcopal act of the head of the new Church is generally conceded to be valid by Protestant Episcopal authorities, although the latter assert that the newly-consecrated Bishop has no episcopal jurisdiction. On the 13th of May, 1874, the second General Council was held in this City. At the session which followed, the necessary alterations in the Prayer-book, together with the present constitution and canons, were adopted. In its leading features the Reformed Prayer-book is substantially that compiled under the direction of Bishop White in 1785. The word "priest," which occurs in the rubrics of the old prayer-book, is not used in the new one. In its place the term "minister" is substituted. The absolution has been changed into a prayer, and the words of the Creed, "He descended into hell," stricken out. The latter clauses of the Nicene Creed, have been slightly altered to conform with the prevailing sentiment of Evangelicals. A similar course has been pursued with the communion service, the allusions of the old Prayer-book to "holy mysteries," "eating the flesh and drinking the blood," &c., being entirely omitted. In the baptismal office the clauses touching on regeneration have been modified to a like extent. The reference to Isaac and Rebecca in the marriage service has also been expunged, as savoring too much of patriarchal morality for usage at this enlightened day. Other alterations have been made in the office for the ordination of priests, and in a few other instances, but without any desire to change the general tone of the old Book of Common Prayer. In the language of one of the prominent revisers the alterations have been made solely "to eliminate from the Prayer-book the germs of Romish error, which the compromises of the Elizabethan era have transmitted to us." The calendar of the Reformed Church year tallies with that of the Episcopalians, although no provisions are made in the new liturgy for celebrating saints' days. The perplexities once entailed by the canon against omitting any portion of the services, have been obviated by an article in the new constitution, which prohibits the passage of any canon enjoining the reading of the whole service at one time. Among the clergy and laity who aided and concurred in these changes were Bishop Cummins, Rev. Benjamin B. Leacock, Rev. Mason Gallagher, Rev. William McGuire, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. Benjamin Aycrigg, and others. The existing membership of the Reformed Church comprises two Bishops, thirty ministers, and about 2,600 communicants. In this City the first church of the new denomination is that of Dr. Sabine. Its early services were held in Steinway Hall, Bishop Cummins officiating, assisted by Rev. Dr. Leacock. The congregation was organized in March of the present year and regularly incorporated under the laws of the State. For the first four months of the parish's existence, services were held in the morning at Steinway Hall, and in the evening at Lyric Hall. During this period Bishop Cummins preached to large congregations, until some time in March, when his impaired health compelled him to relinquish pulpit duties for a season. In April the Vestry secured the church building lately occupied by the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, and called Rev. William T. Sabine, who had just resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Atonement in this City. The congregation entered into their new church edifice on the 3d of May, 1874, on which occasion the newly-installed Rector officiated for the first time. On the 13th of May, the second General Council met in this church, and continued in session until the 19th of the same month. A Sunday-school—which now numbers 125 scholars—was organized on the first day in which the congregation entered its present place of worship. This school, which is now thoroughly equipped and in fine working order, is one of the most growing in the City. Its sessions are held on the morning of each Sunday, and the last Sabbath afternoon of each month is devoted to a special service for children.

The communicants in the First Reformed Church number about 200.

The Church officers are: Robert McNeilly, M. D., and John D. Smedley, Wardens; Edward Rawson, R. L. Anderton, F. Williston Knight, John Erving, James J. Burnet, and John A. Wilbour, Vestrymen.

REV. WILLIAM T. SABINE.

Rev. William T. Sabine, the present Rector, was born in this City, in 1838, and was educated at Columbia College. He graduated in 1859, was admitted into the General Theological Seminary, and on completing his preparatory studies was ordained to the ministry. This was in 1862. For a few months he acted as assistant to Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rector of St. George's Church. In the following year he was called to the Church of the Covenant, in Philadelphia, where he officiated for two years and six months. He resigned this charge to become Rector of the then newly-organized Church of the Atonement, in this City. Here he remained until conscientious scruples against the use of the Book of Common Prayer impelled him to resign his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He gave in his adhesion to the reform movement in May, 1874.

SERMON PREACHED YESTERDAY MORNING BY THE PASTOR.

At the conclusion of the morning services held yesterday in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, the Pastor, Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., delivered the following discourse:

"I pray not that Thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldest keep them from the evil. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." John xvii., 15, 16.

These words spake Jesus, his eyes being lifted up to heaven. They were deeply solemn words, as being uttered in that sublime "hour" which immediately preceded his agony and death. They were deeply significant words, as setting forth the truth that His followers, though in the world, are not to be identified with the world, and that this separation is to be recognized and maintained, a divine power being invoked to "keep them from the evil." They were words which have retained, and will retain, a perpetual vitality and force in the Church militant; seeing that "worldliness" is a recognized evil—further an evil existing in the Church—further still, an evil, in the opinion of many, gaining ground in the Church, and the progress of which it is important and desirable to arrest. What is worldliness? Negatively, worldliness is not to be described by those indulgences which are generally accepted as evidences of a worldly spirit. Thus to define it is to clip the branches instead of striking at the root. To check or eradicate it, we must go deeper than this. No such superficial treatment will meet the difficulty—"make the tree good and his fruit good." If the heart be right, the life will be right. The essence of worldliness is in the spirit, not in the outward act, and one who abstains altogether from those engagements and associations which are peculiarly characteristic of conformity to the world may yet be thoroughly worldly in the habit and temper of his mind.

What is worldliness? Affirmatively worldliness is Godlessness. One is worldly-minded just in the degree in which God is excluded from the control of his thoughts words, and actions, *i. e.*, from the direction of his life. We read, James iv., 4. "The friendship of the world is enmity with God. Whosoever, therefore, will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God:" and First John, ii., 15, 16. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world."

In both these passages the Greek word used for world is *kosmos*, with reference to which Dr. Robinson, in his lexicon, remarks that "in the Jewish mode of speaking it signifies in one sense the present world, the present order of things as opposed to the kingdom of Christ, and hence always with the idea of transientness, worthlessness, and evil, both physical and moral—the seat of cares, temptations, and irregular desires."

In a special and particular sense *kosmos* is "the wealth and enjoyments and cares of this world; this life's goods." These passages describe the world and the Father as opposed and in antagonism. We appeal to them as justifying the definition that worldliness is godlessness, the spirit which in all or in some of the relations of life leads men to act as if there were no God, *i. e.*, irrespectively of the Divine authority and command.

Worldliness as thus defined admits of degrees. Thus, a life thoroughly sanctified and godly would be a life entirely unworldly, while a life but partially consecrated, and failing in some things to submit itself to the control of God, would be proportionately worldly; and again, a life in which there was no recognition whatever of the Divine authority or reference to the Divine will, would be altogether and without exception, worldly.

The question how to meet and counteract the worldliness prevalent among professing Christians is of immense and very practical concern—a question second to no other question of the day, and one which must be very near the hearts of all who truly love the Saviour's cause and the souls of their fellow-men. If the definition above given be correct, so far from being a mere inquiry into the propriety of certain habits, amusements, and associations, it in fact resolves itself into the question, How shall a higher degree of consecration be promoted among the servants of Christ? how shall they be stimulated to desire and seek that grace which can alone enable them to walk more closely with God? how shall they be best qualified to fulfil the Apostolic injunction, (First Corinthians, x., 31,) "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God?"

But is it possible to gauge so subtle an influence as the spirit of worldliness, and affirm that during one period it is advancing, and during another declining, in the church? This may be doubted.

It is certainly quite possible that under all the sterness of the Puritan régime, and its studied suppression of much which is the natural outgrowth of the spirit of which we speak, there was an immense amount of worldliness, and perhaps as sad a failure as in days of looser manners and morals—though personally we do not believe it—to make God's glory the chief end of life. But though it should be affirmed that there was as much real worldliness under the garb of a Puritan simplicity, as under the reign of a more liberal and lenient opinion, it will probably not be denied that there is more external evidence of its existence under the latter than beneath the former dispensation.

The restraints of a strict, and what some will call a narrow, view of divine requirement and religious obligation having been to some extent relaxed, the spirit of worldliness among us has found opportunity for a free development, so that if the tree itself has not been growing, it has at least, in this more genial and favorable atmosphere, put forth a greater crop of evil fruit. We need not enter into a specification of particulars or reasons. Suffice it to say that a decline in spiritual life; the growth of wealth and luxury among us; the tide of immigration; familiarity with, and imitation of, the tastes and habits of foreign peoples; the results of European travel and summer wanderings; the immodest productions of art and literature, to be found too frequently in the drawing-room or on the library shelf, have of late years effected a very general lowering of the standards of Christian requirement among the churches and the membership. Multitudes of professing Christians in our day freely allow themselves indulgences which, in the time of their grandfathers, or even of their fathers, would have been considered in a high degree questionable, unsafe, and indecorous, if not positively scandalous and improper.

This state of things is too obvious to escape attention, and we cannot avoid a deep feeling of solicitude in reference to it. If the Church, or any considerable portion of its membership, be found openly coqueting with the world, who can escape the sad and dark suspicion that, like Sarah, she is less than loyal to her Heavenly spouse?

Even conceding (which personally we are very far from conceding) that there is no more worldliness now than in times past, if yet it be admitted that the evil is more outspoken and evident in its results—so forcing itself upon our attention—it must be a question of deep interest how we may best meet and counteract its influence.

To this question it is answered, first, by the realization and proclamation of the truth that the servants of the Lord Jesus Christ are a separate and peculiar people.

The apprehension of this truth as it is revealed in the Word of God is fundamental to any right treatment of the subject.

This separation and distinction as between the people of God and the children of this world was foreshadowed in the Old Testament and announced in the New.

It was foreshadowed in the Old Testament by the Divine selection of the seed of Abraham. So Moses (Deuteronomy, vii., 6) reminds the children of Israel, "Thou art a holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto Himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth," and the Psalmist, (Psalm cxxxv., 4,) "The Lord hath chosen Jacob to Himself and Israel for His peculiar treasure." Even, says Kurtz in his *Sacrificial Worship of the Old Testament*, page ten, even after Israel had declined (Exodus xx, 19) to be a kingdom of priests "it continued to be the possession of Jehovah above all nations; and it still stood out as a priest of God, distinct from them in life and conduct in the possession of Divine revelation, of Divine institutions, and of the means of salvation, as well as in the calling to become the vehicle of salvation to all mankind."

This distinction was to be made apparent in the rite of circumcision, which "marked and sealed the Israelite in his own body as belonging to the covenant nation, and attested the principle of separation from heathenism."

It was also to be evident in the worship of the chosen people, (Deuteronomy vii., 5, 6;) in their food, (Leviticus xi., Deuteronomy xiv.;) in their clothing, (Leviticus xix., 20, Deuteronomy xxii., 11, Numbers xv., 38;) in their marriages, (Deuteronomy vii., 3, Joshua xxiii., 12, Nehemiah xiii., 27,) and so forth.

Again, this separation was announced in the New Testament.

I. In passages which distinctly affirm it. Thus:

First Peter, ii., 9—"Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people: that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."

Titus ii., 14—"Who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people zealous of good works."

John xvi., 9—"If ye were of the world the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

John xvii., 9—"I pray not for the world, but for them which Thou hast given me, for they are Thine."

John xvii, 15-16—"I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from evil."

Second Cor., vi., 14-15, 17-18—"Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial, or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel, &c. Wherefore come out from among them and be ye separate saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you and will be a Father to you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

Gal. vi., 14—"The world is crucified unto Me, and I unto the world."

Rom. xii., 2—"And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

James iv., 4—"Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world, is the enemy of God."

First John ii., 15, 16—"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him, &c."

In addition to passages which thus chiefly announce the separation, there is a large class of texts which distinctly imply it. For example:

a. Those which discriminate man's condition before and after he has become a child of God; as

Second Cor., v., 17—"If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things have passed away, behold all things have become new."

Ephesians ii., 1-3—"And you hath He quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins, wherein in time past ye walked according to the course of this world according to the prince of the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience. Among whom also we all had our conversation in times past, in the lusts of our flesh fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind, and were by nature the children of wrath even as others."

b. Passages forewarning persecution:

Matthew x., 22—"Ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake."

Second Timothy, 3-12—"Yea and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution."

John xv., 20—"If they have persecuted me they will also persecute you."

John xvii., 14—"The world hath hated them because they are not of the world even as I am not of the world."

Idle to tell us that this class of passages has no application to the present.

c. Passages which assert a distinction between Christ's service and that of the world.

Matt. vi., 24—"No man can serve two masters. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Matt. xii., 30—"He that is not with me is against me."

First Tim. v., 6—"She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth."

It is not to be denied in the face of a testimony such as this, and which indeed might be greatly amplified, that there is a broad line of demarkation between "him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not." It is a point of the very first importance in the contest with prevailing worldliness to hold clearly and teach emphatically this distinction. If Christians were as profoundly impressed as they ought to be with the fact that they are a separated and peculiar people, there would be comparatively little danger of their assimilation with the world. They would then instinctively eschew those engagements and affiliations which compromise this separateness and peculiarity, and instead naturally prefer such associations and employments as are congenial to a spiritual life. As it is, how extraordinary does it appear that multitudes of the professed followers of the Lord Jesus should find their pleasantest associations and happiest relations among those who reject, despise, or hate the lowly Nazarene, rather than in the society of those who are His warm adherents and devoted friends. Give me the companionship of the poorest and the most illiterate who truly loves my Savior, rather than the wealthiest, the most refined and cultured who derides and rejects His claim. How poorly do we compliment our Master's provision for our happiness and enjoyment, and what a slur do we cast on His wisdom and love, when, like Israel, who on the representation of the prophet turned from the milk and honey of his own fair land to drink of the muddy waters of Sihon, we prefer the society of the giddy, the fashionable, the thoughtless, the profane, to companionship with His people and communion with himself. Is it possible that the Christian, the new creature to whom old things have passed away, can find his highest delight in the same scenes and occupations in which the worldly minded and the irreligious finds his? What are we to think of the loyalty of the soldier who takes pleasure in an occasional carousal with his country's enemies?

We need to be very plain spoken upon this subject. We need not necessarily draw the line, but we must be clear in the statement that there is a line, and call upon our hearers to draw it for themselves. It is, indeed, true, as the Apostle reminds us, that if we would altogether avoid the company of fornicators and extortioners and covetous persons, then we must needs go out of the world. Yet, we cannot be too explicit in acting upon ourselves and impressing upon others a wise, reasonable, kindly, judicious, and decided separateness from the world in the varied relations of life. A consecrated and devoted life is of necessity a separated life, and one of the results of such a life will be an apprehension of the truth thus pressed.

To the question, How best to meet and counteract prevailing worldliness? we answer:

II. By a clear understanding and heart appreciation of the doctrines of grace and the great truths of revelation. We regard the dominance of evangelical truth as essential to this end. We think it might be shown that the Church has grown worldly just the degree in which she has lost sight of or repudiated the truth. Formalism and rationalism are the foster mothers of worldliness. It is true, the Church of Rome may point to a Fenelon and a Thomas a Kempis, but these men were what they were rather in spite of than by the help of the system with which they were identified. And as for a system which sets up the individual human consciousness as the adequate test of what is and what is not the Word of God, which denies the ruin of the race, and so detracts from the merits and alone sufficiency of the Divine Savior, and which rejects the doctrine of vicarious atonement through the bloodshedding and death of the Son of God—what motives can such a scheme supply for an extraordinary love or an extraordinary consecration and self-sacrifice? Sapping the vital forces of religion, denying or qualifying truths which are the mainsprings of its highest energy, how should it foster a life of intense devotion and unworldliness. He who thoroughly realizes his own need by nature, and deliverance by grace and the need of his fellow-men, who lives nearest the cross and in sight of the judgment throne and the heaven and the hell, and the eternity which lie beyond it, will live the holiest life—the life nearest God and farthest from the world.

III. We suggest as an antidote to the spirit of worldliness, the deepening of personal piety and the renewal of consecration. If Christians can be brought to feel the force of the appeal, Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body and your spirit, which are God's, that all they are, and everything they have, literally without exception, belongs to Christ; that for them the one question of life in its every relation is the question of the Apostle: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and that they should go nowhere where they cannot expect the Master's presence, and do and say nothing on which they cannot hope for the Master's blessing—if Christians can be brought to feel this, they will be furnished with a very effectual antidote against surrounding worldliness. An illustration: A lady of wealth and beauty once said to her Pastor: "I understand you disapprove of many of the common forms of popular amusement." He answered: "I do; these things I believe destructive of true spiritual life." "Will you tell me why?" "I will not argue the question with you, but, simply reminding you that you are a professed servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that as such you can desire to go nowhere where he will not go with you, and do nothing on which he cannot smile—nothing which will not promote His glory and the good of your own soul—will say that, if before you enter into the gayeties and festivities of which you speak, you will retire to your chamber and seek the presence and blessing of the Lord Jesus as you go, and feel sure that you have that presence and blessing with you, I have no objection to interpose." The lady answered honestly at once: "I could not do it, Sir; I could not do it."

A fourth antidote to the spirit of worldliness would be the development of Christian activities and usefulness among our people. If their spare time and unused energies could be absorbed in the delightful ministries of Christian love and service, what opportunity or inclination would there be for the round of merely fashionable visiting?—the wasted days and evenings of a frivolous life, or the idle and aimless conversation which Dr. James Hamilton describes as no better than the twittering of swallows.

A fifth remedy may be found in the faithful testimony of the ministry. Such a testimony will be uttered in the simplicity of tastes and habits and the economy of expenditure. It will also find expression in simplicity of modes of worship. Extravagant pew rentals, shutting out the poor; expensive choirs, operatic music—these things in themselves at once the means, the instruments, and the outgrowth of worldliness, will find no favor in the eyes of a ministry uttering this testimony.

This witness will further be borne in great plainness and outspokenness of speech in reference to that grand distinction between the Church and the world, on which we have already dwelt at length. The congregation will not be in doubt as to whether the Pastor approves or disapproves certain courses usually identified with conformity to the world. While no laws may be laid down, and no lines may be drawn, and none are told that they must do this and must not do that, all will understand that He whom the Lord has set over them affectionately and distinctly warns them against scenes, places, and associations which he does not hesitate to specify as, in his judgment, destructive of all vital piety, and no young Christians will enter the fold under his ministry without having first received such explicit and plain instruction upon this subject as Dr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, and the late Bishop McIlvaine and men like minded have ever been wont to give. I hold it to be duty of a ministry, maintaining the views thus propounded, plainly and distinctly to announce them. If the Pastor, whose position, whose constant care of souls and study in the spiritual life, becomes convinced that certain desires, habits, influences are inimical to and incompatible with a high degree of holiness, he is bound by loyalty to his conscience; by his charity and affection to the dear ones for whom he toils and prays; by his responsibility to a heart-searching God, with all gentleness yet with all frankness and firmness to say so. If he would deliver his own soul he must cry: "My people, there is danger there! I pray you peril not the highest interests of your being for a mere indulgence." And his voice should be heard. His position, his opportunities of observation, his experience in dealing with spiritual things entitle his opinions to respectful, earnest, and prayerful consideration. And when his solemn and deliberate judgment is summarily set aside, with the remark, as it sometimes is, "that is your individual opinion; many clergymen think otherwise," he is not treated with that affectionate courtesy and confidence which he has a right to expect from all who have chosen to call him Pastor.

After all, the grand safeguard will be a present Christ. If we truly live with Jesus, and for Jesus, we shall be kept from the power of evil. If He is our constant companion and inseparable attendant, and ever at our side, in the street, in the office, in the home, our conversation will be, as it ought to be, in heaven. We shall live the life of heaven on earth. We shall be not of the world, though in the world.

Let none hence infer that religion has in it no element of joy.

The apostle wrote "Rejoice evermore." "In every thing give thanks," and the Master assured His disciples "Your joy no man taketh from you."

Better say we never know real happiness till we know Jesus Christ.

How cheering are His promises! How pleasant is His companionship! How delightful is His service! How satisfying is His love!

No social life is so genuinely cheerful as that which has Christ for its centre. No home is so bright as that in which His presence dwells. No soul is so restful as the soul which reposes in His infinite love and grace.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

CLOSE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR—SERMON BY REV. T. K. CONRAD, D. D—HIS REMOVAL TO PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Conrad, who has been Associate Rector of this Church ever since its organization, seven years ago, took leave of his congregation yesterday, in order to accept a call to the Church of the Transfiguration, Philadelphia, a new parish of which he becomes the first Rector. His text was taken from the Epistle for the day:

"Therefore, behold the days come, saith the Lord, that they shall no more say, the Lord liveth, which brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but the Lord liveth, which brought up and which led the seed of the house of Israel out of the north country, and from all countries whither I had driven them." Jeremiah xxiii, 7, 8.

In beginning his sermon, Dr. Conrad reminded the congregation that it was the closing Sunday of the Ecclesiastical year. Although the civil year had still some weeks to run, the Church year was finished, and when they next assembled, it would be to hear the advent call repeated, and to begin again the annual study of the events of the Master's life. The day naturally suggested a sad and sombre tone of feeling, since it was not only a reminder of the rapid flight of time, but a suggestion of the imperfections which were inevitable in the service even of the holiest believers. Every one must be conscious that this dead, irreparable past was not quite what he desired to have it. They had not profited as they ought by its countless opportunities, and now that it was going up to God to inscribe upon the book of His remembrance the story of its attainments or its failures, they would naturally think of it regretfully in the memory of its careless prayers, its unheeded sermons, its sins committed, its wasted gifts of grace, and of all the evil which must prompt them to bend in lowliest contrition before the cross, and to take up the ever human cry, God be merciful to me a sinner.

After stating that these thoughts were especially natural when the retrospect of both the preacher and the congregation was not only over a single year, but over a closing ministry of seven years, he said that it was worthy of note that the services appointed by the Church, instead of recognizing the mournful feelings suggested by the ending of the year, were peculiarly bright and hopeful. They contained little to turn the thoughts backward to the past, but very much to direct them onward to the days to come. It almost seemed as though the advent promise had forecast its light upon the fading year, as the dawn lights up the sky with gold and crimson before the sunrise. The collect, for instance, had no gloomy, backward look, but the hopeful, forceful power of new-born resolution. It speaks of wills stirred up to faithful service, of the fruit of good works to be plenteously brought forth, of a rich and abounding recompense as the crown and blessing of an earnest people. The epistle also tunes itself in the same joyous key. It does not tell of sin, nor of humiliation, nor of retribution, but of a coming revelation of "the righteous branch" of the king who shall reign and prosper, and of the firm anchorage provided for the believer's hope in the promise of one who is described as "the Lord our righteousness." And the appointed Gospel continues the same strain in recounting one of those sweet and gentle stories of the Savior's more than human tenderness, as he pitied his people and provided for their necessities, until he extorted, even from the hard-hearted men who were about him, the confession, "This is of a truth that prophet which should come into the world." The Church then comes to us with hopeful words to lead us to the manly recognition of work and duty still before us. The text illustrates this teaching. In view of the deliverance in days gone by, the Jew had learned to express his gratitude in words which had grown into a proverb, so that in tribulation, or in despondency, he had comforted himself by the cherished memory of the interposition of God on his behalf, and had been wont to say, "The Lord liveth which brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt." But, as the prophet taught them, they were to have a still better source of comfort in their outlook toward the future. In prospect of a new deliverance, the old familiar proverb was to be used no more, but instead of it they should say hereafter, "The Lord liveth which led the seed of the house of Israel out of the north country to dwell in their own land." Thus, in every point of the service ordered for the day, the lesson is to turn away from the things which are behind and to look forward to the things which are before, in firm resolve to make the future better and holier than the past. And the assertion of this principle becomes more emphatic when the authorship of the Epistle is taken into account. If the words had been written by St. Paul, for instance, allowance might be made for the earnestness and enthusiasm which were inwrought characteristics of his temper. If they had been written in some bright and hopeful time, their cheerful promise might be accounted for by surrounding circumstances. But they were the words of one who was the saddest of all the prophets, an exile surrounded by a captive people, and they are thus specially emphatic in their lesson that men are to find their motive for faithful work and earnest trust, not by searching among the ruins of the past but in looking forward to the bright anticipations of the future. This principle does not, it is true, teach men to be unmindful of past mercies, nor to be callous to the memory of past sins. Penitence and thanksgiving are both parts of the Christian system, and in them the believer enjoys the holiest privileges of the life of faith. The prophet's lesson is quite the opposite of this. He bids men to recognize the evil of the past and to thank God for its good, and then to take courage for a new and better future. The Christian disregards the past only as an element of his spiritual life, looking away from it in hope, expecting the horizon to expand as he mounts higher on the way to God, and looking out, like one who climbs the mountains, for the new beauties which are disclosed, one by one, in the clearer air and wider vision of his onward journey. And God is continually leading him to this onward, outward look, not only by implanting the principle of hope in the soul, as the most indestructible attribute of our humanity, but also by satisfying hope with continued evidences of progress. He leads us to forget the past, but only as the germ, the branch, the blossom are forgotten in the mellow, ripened fruit. The development of the successive dispensations is a marked illustration of this law of progress. Beginning with the earliest promise, God continually directs our thoughts onward, through the scanty revelations of patriarchal days, through the clearer knowledge of the Mosaic economy, when the great sacrifice is dimly set forth in type and figure upon smoking altars and by bleeding victims, by the voices of the Prophets growing fuller and bolder in successive ages, until we stand by the manger, upon the mount of sacrifice, and at the place of the ascension, and rejoice in the full revelation of the Savior. And even then the progress is not finished. Following the life of Christ was the effusion of the Spirit, and the resulting growth of the Christian Church; so that every age has had, successively, a brighter promise; and even in these latter days men are taught to look forward still, straining anxious eyes to see beyond the veil the crown of glory and the robe of righteousness provided for a church whose progress shall eternally continue. And what is true of the Church at large is equally true of the individual believer. Hopes mature. Powers are strengthened. God adds grace to grace as his gifts are used in loyal service. The opportunity of progress continues, and even in old age, when the powers begin to fail, and the changes and the chances of life remind men of the mutability of all that is earthly, the visions of a better life beyond are revealed more clearly, and they begin to see the glimmerings of the light so soon to dawn upon the disembodied spirit in all the radiance of its untold glory. And yet this law of progress is limited and conditioned, like every law of God, by the faithfulness with which men place themselves in the way of its operation, or the hindrances which, in the freedom of their wills, they may oppose to it. The precept to look onward, then, translates itself into an exhortation to progress toward the good which is unattained as yet. We must be earnest in this progress, seeking strength to help us at the cross. In humbleness of trust or earnestness of prayer, in the hopefulness of glad anticipation, by the strength of the Holy Spirit of the Christ who bought us, so shall we go on winning new victories for Christ and for ourselves; and God, ever our own God, shall give us his blessing.

When the sermon was ended, Dr. Conrad made a personal address to the members of his congregation, referring to the fact that he had preached the first sermon at the organization of the parish, and expressing his great regret that considerations of duty had compelled him to accept a call to another field of labor. After speaking of the pleasant ties which had been formed during his ministry in New-York, and his hopes for the continued prosperity of the parish, he concluded with a few words of farewell to those with whom he had been so long associated.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER ON RELIGIOUS REPORTS AND REPORTING IN THE DAILY PRESS—CHRIST THE COMFORTER.

The usual immense concourse of worshippers filled Plymouth Church yesterday morning, completely occupying all the stationary seats as well as those placed temporarily in the aisles, while throngs took advantage of all standing places even to the doors. The pulpit platform was decorated with the usual floral ornaments, consisting of bouquets in vases on either side of the reading desk. Before announcing the hymn preceding the sermon, Mr. Beecher stated that Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, would deliver his lecture on "Educational Problems" in Plymouth Church on Monday (this) evening. He said that Mr. Schurz was one of the most brilliant orators of America; that he was no foreigner, but an American citizen of whom the nation might feel proud. Mr. Beecher hoped for a full attendance upon the lecture. In giving notice of the entertainment to be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening of this week, known as the "Lady Washington Tea Party," Mr. Beecher said that the entertainment was one of a character to be commended, on account of the noble charity which it was to assist. He said that all amusements were harmless, when they did not lead to late hours, excess, and dissipation. Alluding to the practice which has grown up in recent years of reporting the Sunday morning sermons of clergymen in the daily press, the Pastor said that there was present in the congregation this morning the son of the gentleman who first devoted a column of the paper which he edited to the publication of brief sketches of such sermons. At first the column was paid for by the year by the church, but afterward, finding that such publications were appreciated by his readers, the editor declined to receive compensation, and published the reports as news which the community was interested in. Since that time, gradually, the daily press had devoted a large portion of their space to the reports of sermons, anniversaries, and religious meetings of all kinds. This was to be taken as a cheering indication that the Christian religion was not dying out in the hearts of the people, and that it was not failing of its purposes, as had frequently of late been asserted. He said, however, that there were some drawbacks to this practice of reporting. The task of the reporter was a trying and difficult one. By his orders from the office of his journal, he was obliged to fill a certain amount of space. It was necessary, then, to condense a long sermon in such a manner that the responsibility was somewhat onerous upon him to get at the exact and most pertinent substance of the preacher's discourse. Should he succeed in doing this satisfactorily to all parties, he might still be held responsible for something over which he had no control. On the eve of the publication of his report, the exigencies of the news might demand still greater condensation, and then it was that his sermon was cut off at the bottom, and cut up in such a manner that the minister was much misrepresented. Although generally treated fairly by the press, he had at times been surprised on a Monday morning to find a sermon in the papers which he had not preached. What he had said in the opening had been given, but what he had said in the middle and at the close explanatory thereof had been left out, by which he was misunderstood, and in substance misrepresented.

Mr. Beecher then preached a sermon from the text: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matthew xi, 28. The preacher said that at the time these words were spoken, there was as much confusion, revolution and overthrow, producing suffering, as the world had probably ever seen at any time in its history. Palestine had been in that period the battle-field of all nations, and all industry and the arts were paralyzed. Poverty and starvation was the common lot of the common people, no one knowing where the bread for the next day was coming from. This was sufficiently indicated in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." To these suffering and afflicted people Christ had come and pronounced the words of the text. But it was not to alleviate that physical and material affliction which Christ sought, save in that through their spiritual senses they might be led to think less of their pains. It was through their elevation of soul and mind and the hope of the life hereafter that they might be taught to bear their burdens serenely, relying upon the promise of God in that communion with His Spirit for the rest hereafter.

Mr. Beecher concluded by illustrating the meaning of his text by numerous personal incidents in his own experience with people.

THE NATURE OF SIN.

ITS TENDENCY TO INCREASE—SERMON BY REV. DR. HALL AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dr. Hall preached yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on the nature of sin and its expansiveness. The theme, he said, was an eminently practical one, and deserving of the fullest and most earnest consideration. He referred, in the first instance, to the prevalence of the saying that it was natural for man to go astray, and pointed out the error of that utterance. The meaning of the word "natural" he discussed at some length, indicating its antithetical position to the word "spiritual," according to the phraseology of the New Testament, and showing that in ordinary conversation it was used in opposition to that which is induced, put on, or artificial. Starting from these premises, the preacher argued that the human race is not naturally depraved, but that on the contrary, righteousness is man's true nature, and that sin is induced and artificial. To the proper understanding of this proposition, he asked his hearers to entertain a distinct idea of what sin really is, defining it to be the forsaking of the Lord, and not merely confined to what it is understood to be in its active and objective form. He illustrated this by a reference to Cain's murder of his brother Abel, showing that the antecedent ill-feeling and hatred constituted sin in the same way as did the murder itself. Suppose, he said, that these brothers lived side by side, and their children had grown up preserving the same feelings of animosity, could it be said that the children were not guilty of any sin because they had not committed any overt act? He did not think that any such proposition could be maintained. Such a case he took to illustrate the condition of the human race. It was quite possible that a person could be guilty of sin before the commission of any overt act by reason of certain moral characteristics antecedent to such commission. The result of all this, the preacher said, is that there is such a thing as a sinful state to be dealt with. Then the tendency of sin was to multiply and increase itself, in illustration of which proposition he referred to the case of Adam in the garden of Eden, who, when called to account by the Lord, added a lie to his original transgression. In conclusion he pointed out that there were two things necessary for man in his sinful state—regeneration by the Holy Ghost and recovery through the atoning blood of the Savior.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "The selection of the Martini-Henry rifle as the new service weapon of the army has been a subject of newspaper and scientific dispute for several years past. Everybody admitted its superior shooting power, but its violent recoil was considered by many critics to exclude it from all consideration as a practical weapon. We know, however, that the authorities at the War Office—both under the last and the present administration—have adhered to the selection of this rifle, and several large issues have recently been made to some of the principal regiments, including the Guards. The Sixtieth Rifles have also been served with the Martini-Henry and the officers of that regiment determined to test the weapon in all its phases. One of the means adopted was to organize a match among some twenty of the best reputed shots in the regiment, each man to fire 100 rounds. When the match came off the shooting was excellent, but then followed the crucial test. The competitors underwent a medical inspection by the doctor of the regiment, and he pronounced that the recoil of the weapon had been so terrible that not a single man who had taken part in the competition would be fit for shooting the next day. A report of the proceedings had been sent to head-quarters, and the matter is much talked of in military circles. This experiment is deemed to have taught us a serious lesson, for if the recoil is so bad that after a hundred rounds the soldier is unfit for shooting for the next twenty-four or thirty-six hours, we may rest assured that the precision of the rifle will be destroyed in action by the soldier's desire to avoid the punishment of such a weapon. If the experiment of the Sixtieth Rifles be confirmed by other regiments, I see no remedy but a withdrawal of the weapon until the recoil has been lessened."

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA.

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR—MIXED SCHOOLS.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS MADE IN THE STATE—A SUDDEN CHECK GIVEN BY THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL—ITS IMMEDIATE AND BAD EFFECTS—VIEWS OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT ON THE MIXED SCHOOL QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 19, 1874.

The greater number of the State annual reports of Virginia for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, are now in, and I will here present the exhibits they make.

As first in importance, I will begin with the public schools. In prefacing the summaries of his report, Rev. Dr. W. H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says:

"The following summaries show a gain in almost every particular. The gain would have been greater but for the apprehension of the passage of the civil-rights bill, which is spoken of in many of the local reports. The year's work was commenced with greater vigor than had previously been manifested at any time, as announced in the *Educational Journal* soon after the opening of the year. Our finances were in comparatively good condition; our operations had been confessedly successful; hostility had ceased; the system had taken a deeper hold upon the public mind; leading men were giving it unwonted countenance; both political parties had placed the school system prominently in their platforms—everything proclaimed that universal, impartial, free education, for white and colored, had become a settled feature in our State policy, when, lo! confusion and demoralization suddenly pervaded our ranks; and, had the House of Representatives seconded the action of the Senate of the United States in the matter of 'civil rights,' our school system would have received its death-blow in two hours after the fact became known to the Legislature. Many building and other enterprises instantly halted, subdued opposition revived, and, strange to say, some schools suddenly lost the most of their pupils. And, what was to be especially regretted, the growing feeling of cordiality toward the education of the colored people was chilled. Fortunately, the alarm did not occur until the schools generally were nearing their conclusion, and thus we are enabled to exhibit results which, though not so favorable as they otherwise would have been, still are highly gratifying."

The school population (between the ages of five and twenty-one years) of the State is reported at a total of 436,826, of which 259,509 are white and 177,317 are colored. In 1873 the enrolled pupils were 160,859, of which 113,263 were white and 47,596 colored. In 1874 the enrolled pupils reached 173,875, an increase on 1873 of 13,016, the whites reaching 121,789 and the colored 52,086. The percentage of gain is thus 9.43 for the colored and 7.50 for the whites. In 1873, in cities, the percentage of white attendance was twelve per cent. better than that of the colored. In 1874 the white attendance was only two per cent. better than that of the colored, and the colored attendance of 1874 was three per cent. better than the white attendance of 1873. "All of which," says Dr. Ruffner, "shows that the education of the colored people is progressing very favorably. I know of no complaint in respect to separate schools for the two races, and have every reason to believe that this arrangement is preferred by both races. The separation is not only necessary, but in itself is right, both morally and educationally, as I endeavor to show hereafter, in this respect. The number of colored schools, and hence of colored pupils, would have been greater but for the continued difficulty in procuring teachers for colored schools."

In the cities of the State there are 198 schools, of which 126 are for whites and 72 for blacks; and in the counties there are 3,704, of which 2,782 are for whites and 922 for blacks; total, 3,902, or 2,908 for whites and 994 for blacks. The average number of months taught was 5.40. It is estimated that 1,065 schools are yet needed to teach an average of fifteen pupils each. The whole cost per pupil per month of those in average attendance the past year was $1 62.

The teachers have increased the past year over 200. There were 3,962, of which 490 were colored. Among them were 2,210 white males and 319 colored males, and 1,262 white females and 171 colored females.

The noble system of education of the City of Richmond presents some gratifying facts. The city has eighteen school-houses, of which ten (several very fine ones) are the property of the city; and the value of the city school property is estimated at $222,000. The buildings contain 107 school-rooms. During the past year the city schools cost $82,538 53, of which $2,000 came from the Peabody Fund, $18,086 from the State, and the remainder, $62,452 53, was appropriated and paid by the city herself. This is very generous and liberal for a city which has suffered so much, and which is yet engaged in a struggle for a prosperity that she has not known for many impoverished years. The total number of pupils taught during the year was 4,959, of which 3,041 were white, and 1,918 were colored. The teachers are as follows: Male principals, eight; female principal, one; male teacher, (white,) one; female teachers, (white), eighty-five; male teachers, (colored,) three; female teachers, (colored,) seven. The cost for pupils for scholastic year for tuition, $12 93; cost per pupil on total expenditures, $16 58. The public schools of this city, all things considered, will compare favorably, in every aspect, with those of any city of the United States.

Of the State system of education the current expenses for 1874 were $373,145 22; for real estate, building, and repairs, $120,348 86; for furniture and school apparatus, $11,495 94; making a total expenditure for the year of $1,004,990 02. Of this large amount (for Virginia) the State contributed $456,262 97; local taxation, $454,274 59, and the Peabody Fund and private donations, $94,452 46. The provision for the current scholastic year is expected to exceed the last by about $14,000. The Superintendent thinks that about two per cent. additional taxation on property, or a $2 capitation tax, or a tax on dogs and whisky of a small amount, would either of them be sufficient to provide schools for all the school population of the State, of both colors. During the past year the eleven Virginia colleges and collegiate institutes had a total of 2,168 students, of whom 1,287 were from Virginia.

As the views of the Superintendent on the coeducation of the races come now *apropos*, and are besides of interest as coming from a gentleman who knows whereof he is speaking, I here present them. He says:

"The determination of the Southern whites not to allow of intimate association between their children and the children of the freedmen, in schools or anywhere else, is right in itself, and that on moral considerations of the highest obligations, such as influence Christian missionaries in educating their children separately.

In my various discussions of the subject heretofore I have touched lightly on this point, for reasons which every considerate mind will appreciate. I hoped that it would not be necessary to say anything which might seem ungenerous toward this humble race, (for whose improvement I have labored all my life,) or that might give offense to those worthy colored people who deserve respect for their personal virtues, and many of whom deplore the moral degradation of their race, and are laboring nobly to improve it. But in such a crisis as this, in which their best interests are placed in jeopardy, as well as those of the white race, the whole truth must be brought into the field. My past and present labors for universal education shall be left to protect my testimony from suspicion of intentional unfairness to the negroes. A slaveholder myself, and the son of a slaveholding ancestry, I grew up among negroes, I employed them in operations large and small, I have preached to them, I have taught the children in my study and in Sunday-schools, and have all my life been considered their special friend. I have known the negro in every part of Virginia—Tidewater, Piedmont, Valley, and Trans-Alleghany—and have been observing him for fifty years, so that I have a right to express an opinion upon any subject. I may be allowed to describe the negro character. * * * I never knew white parents in any condition in life who ever willingly allowed their children to associate with negro children. Just so far as it was possible to check intercourse it was done. And as was said just now, the association was never, or almost never, on terms of equality, even when it seemed to be. The white children usually felt their superiority, and it was acknowledged by the blacks; and this exercised a restraining influence upon both classes. * * * There were many cases of friendship between individuals belonging to the different races, like that between John Randolph, of Roanoke, and his servant Juba; but the distinction of race was never forgotten by either party.

It must be admitted that immoral white men associated basely with the inferior race; but it was partly owing to the fact, observed in all ages, that where slavery existed prostitutes were almost exclusively slaves, for obvious reasons, and partly to the extremely limited number of females in the ruling class who could be thus degraded. But, in spite of all this, it cannot be denied that there did exist an amount of association which was more or less injurious, and sometimes seriously so. Hence many thoughtful slaveholders saw in emancipation a great moral deliverance; and when the tie between masters and slaves was broken, the whites with one consent drew the race line broader and deeper than ever before. And the impassable character of the gulf which now exists is specially valuable to the negroes in defending them against the approaches of low and vulgar white men.

By the assertion made awhile ago that negroes, on an average, are without moral character, I mean something negative and something positive. They are without moral stamina—that is, while not ignorant of moral maxims, they are without firmness of moral principle. Hence they practically live very immoral lives, and particularly in respect to that class of vices which are characteristic of the prognathous races. I do not say this of all the individuals of the race, but of the people as a class. There is no public sentiment among them which disgraces criminals; therefore those who live virtuous lives are entitled to much greater credit than if they moved in a virtuous society.

* * * * * *

Whatever they want to eat or wear they get in any way it can be had with impunity; and just so with the gratification of all their animal passions. In other words, they have the vices which characterized slaves in all time, some of which are aggravated by their idiosyncrasy. 'The unutterable contempt of the Romans for slaves was excited, 'not so much by their position as by the character which that position had formed. A servile character was a synonym for vice.' (*Lecky's European Morals.*) * * * *

Their notorious laxity in their sexual relations need not be dwelt upon. With their feeble moral constitutions, their small intellectual and prodigious animal development, and the apology for irregularity allowed them by slavery, they have presented a scene of brutal indulgence such as is nowhere else to be found within the limits of civilization in our day, and such as is not commonly found even among savage tribes, representing other types of mankind. They certainly present a strong contrast in this particular with the American Indians, who have never exhibited such strength and irregularity of lust as is characteristic of the Ethiopian races here as well as in Africa. There is nothing like it within my knowledge, except among the Simiadæ. And it occasions a terrible feature in Southern society—terrible, I mean, to the safety of females.

* * * * * *

Veracity could not coexist with the vices mentioned. Concealment inevitably follows crime with high or low; and the negro is an adept in all the arts of duplicity. About nothing else does he display so much cunning as about this. Such self-possession, such plausible statements, such adroit parrying of the probe, such eloquence, such pathos, such vehemence—all suited to the occasion—are rarely to be seen or heard elsewhere. The highest genius of the race is displayed when justice is tracking crime. * * * It is to this special power of the negro in pleading his own cause that I attribute much of the fanciful sentiment in regard to the race which is found in those States where the chief sources of information in past times have been the representations of fugitive slaves.

The physical habits of the negroes have become only partially civilized, particularly in country places. In respect to eating, sleeping, dressing, and domestic order, they have always inclined to barbarous customs. The Sunday toggery contrasted strangely with their every-day disregard of decency. And one of the difficult things among masters and mistresses was to induce their negroes to eat together at a table, or to observe any regularity as to sleeping or setting in order their apartments.

Their unfortunate physical peculiarities, not only in respect to appearance, but in respect to a certain bodily emanation, is one which, being providential and incurable, I would not allude to but for its important bearing on the question of mixed schools, as well as other forms of association in masses. This peculiarity has sometimes been ascribed to their uncleanliness of both flesh and spirit; but while aggravated by neglect of the person, it is unquestionably constitutional and ineradicable. It is, of course, most decided with those of unmixed blood, and gradually diminishes, until it perhaps disappears with quadroons. I have often known systematic experiments to be made to cure the evil in favorite family servants, but never with success."

Such are some of the views of Dr. Ruffner and of the people he represents on the association of the races, and I would willingly copy the whole of what he says on the subject, but that I fear it would occupy too much space. Turning from education and pupils to crime and criminals, I find that the Virginia State Penitentiary had on the 30th of September, 1873, 759 convicts, and that from that date to Sept. 30, 1874, (including recaptured convicts,) 285 were received, making a total of 1,044. But during the year 13 were pardoned, (7 whites and 6 negroes,) 10 died in prison, (2 white and 8 colored,) 10 died outside at work on railroads, &c., (all colored,) 168 were discharged, (143 negroes and 25 whites,) and 47 (color not given) escaped, making a total to be deducted of 248, which leaves 796 convicts either in the Penitentiary or at hard labor outside. Of these 150 are white, (including only 2 women,) and 646 are negroes, of whom 63 are women. All the white convicts are kept in the prison, as it has been found impracticable to hold and control them outside. Of the negro men 413 are hired to contractors to work on railroads and in granite quarries. The hire received for these convicts outside last year amounted to $42,979 73. Of those in the prison 53 are employed as boot and shoe makers on State account, and 16 hired to contractors; 6 are blacksmiths and helpers, 2 are engineer and fireman, 3 men and 20 women are weavers, 25 are wheelwrights, carpenters, and coopers; 132 are occupied in policing, hospital duty, &c.; 10 are broom-makers, 46 are cooks, washers, and sewers; 693 are natives of Virginia, and of the remainder, 38 are from North Carolina, 7 from Tennessee, and 4 from New-York.

DOES IT PAY?

A writer in the Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch*, in a consideration of the subject of wasted energies, throws out the following suggestions: "In doing a thing there are several points to be considered, as the resistance to be overborne, the strength we have, and whether, if we are able to do it, the necessary exertion is not better reserved for something else. A man may be able to get a barrel of flour up stairs, or pull on a pair of boots considerably too small, and keep a bottle of liniment by him for a week after in consequence. A woman with an arm full of bundles, or a heavy baby, may succeed in catching a horse-car ten rods ahead, and pay for her triumph by the 'heart-beat,' vertigo, or something worse. She may take up, whip, and put down a half dozen carpets, in addition to the Spring scrubbing and general housework, as some ambitious workers do; but such misspent force usually results in the speedy introduction of a step-mother into the family. Years ago we knew a family that for three generations had drawn all the water for household use by a well-sweep nine and one-half rods distant, when there was nothing to prevent the digging of a well at the house and the drawing of the water by a pump. About the same time we also had knowledge of a skillful wall-layer, whose labor was in constant demand, who worked by the week at cutting up old stumps for his Winter's fuel when he could have bought three times the amount of good cut fire-wood with the money readily acquired in his appropriate calling. Our mind also goes back to the period when there lived in Erie a man of rare mechanical genius, who could have achieved marked success by steady aims and well-directed industry, but who yet so misapplied his acknowledged capacity as to prove a signal failure in life, becoming bankrupt in fortune, and even in name. Indeed, it is easy to see that most people, except ourselves, are wasting much time, and frequently doing much damage, by misdirecting their physical powers."

CORK HARBOR.

The English *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The completion of Cork harbor as a haven of refuge is rapidly being carried into execution. When entirely finished this will be one of the securest harbors in the world, both to run into in hard weather and as a position of safety during time of war for vessels of either service. Arrangements are now being made by the Royal Engineer Department for blowing up Daunt's Rock, which is a serious obstruction to the navigation between Kinsale Head and the entrance to Cork Harbor. This it is intended to accomplish with gun-cotton, and experiments of a preliminary character are being made upon the spot with several hundred pounds of compressed gun-cotton, in order to see what effect can be obtained by exploding it in galleries or mines. A submarine detonator of fulminate of mercury will be employed to ignite the charge. Daunt's Rock is of considerable size and exposed at low water. The sides are steeply inclined, and there is a passage between it and the mainland. Forts Camden and Carlisle, on either flank of the entrance to Cork Harbor, and that on Spike Island, in the centre of the haven, are being quickly equipped with the 25-ton, 18-ton, and 12½-ton guns. In addition to these Spike Island will mount two or more of the 35-ton guns, or "Woolwich Infants," and two of these have been already dispatched to their destination, but will not be mounted for some time, as the carriages are not completed. They will constitute a formidable obstacle to an enemy trying to get up to Cork by the Passage Channel. The story of one of these monsters having sunk in seven fathoms of water off Spike Island originated in the fact of its having been purposely lowered at flood tide, so that at ebb tide it was high and dry on the beach, and was drawn up along planks laid for it to a spot above high-water mark. But a suitable crane or shears, or a strong floating derrick upon a flat-bottomed vessel, is sadly wanted at Cork Harbor, an improvised apparatus having to be employed on all occasions in lifting heavy guns.

DEATH IN A COURT-ROOM.

Detective Brennan, of Albany, on Friday, served a warrant for misdemeanor on John Crummey, butcher, requiring him to appear at 5 o'clock to answer. He promised to appear, and intimated that it was his intention to take the pledge and reform. About 4:45, Crummey, accompanied by his wife, entered the court-room door, when he suddenly reeled and fell. Dr. Babcock approached, and soon discovered that Crummey was dying. He did all he could for the unfortunate man, but he was beyond human aid. He gasped twice after he fell, and died within five minutes. The grief of the wife was intense. Crummey was about thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and four children. The youngest is but fifteen months old, and the eldest nine years. Crummey was apparently in good spirits on the way to the court-room, and talked pleasantly with his wife. He stepped down stairs and drank a glass of water, stating that he felt faint. Dr. Babcock is of opinion that death resulted from heart disease.

The New-York Times.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ERNANI, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Alice Maresi, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Donadio, Signor Tagliapietra, S. B. Mills, and others.

BOWERY THEATRE—CRIME—MYSTERIES OF PARIS.—Miss Charlotte Stanley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish to-day a full and careful review of the present condition of the labor market, with special reference to the Winter's probabilities. The conclusion is that trades are not so languishing as at the same season in several late years. It is true that in some trades the supply of men is greater than the demand; and this has been true of these same occupations for years past. Then, too, the standing army of unskilled laborers is large; it always is so; and there seems to be no alarming increase this season. Men who want places as clerks, and those who are willing to "make themselves generally useful," non-producers and tradeless, are plentiful and readily discouraged by the prospect before them. Female workers, it is thought, must suffer this Winter. The number of friendless women seeking employment is large; and there are signs of dull times for them. As this class of sufferers is a silent one, it becomes the charitable and kindly-disposed to remember that the working women will need help. Taken altogether, however, the situation is by no means discouraging. Certainly it does not call for anything more than the exercise of that thoughtful and discriminating charity which every Winter makes needful in any large city.

Mormonism will soon give the Democrats an opportunity to say what they think about polygamy, as the seat of Mr. CANNON, Mormon Delegate from Utah, is to be contested by his "Gentile" competitor. The contestant—BASKIN—does not claim that he received more votes than CANNON, but he charges him with polygamy, or plural marriage. CANNON replies that he has committed no crime that will make him liable to punishment by law; by which, we must suppose, he means that the Mormon system of a plurality of "spiritual wives" is not subject to review by the courts. The case will engage the attention of the Democratic House in the next Congress. While the victorious party is "forcing the season" by discussing its policy and the Speakership, the Mormons are much exercised to ascertain what chance CANNON is likely to have with them.

Peruvians are congratulating themselves on the decision of their Government to extend the Callao and Oroya Railroad to the headwaters of the Amazon. This road, which is 130 miles long, and has cost about $30,000,000, is designed to complete the line of land and water carriage across the continent of South America. The Amazon is open to the commerce of the world, and steam-boats already ascend many of the branches of the Marañon, or Peruvian Amazon. This, when completed, will be an important work, and it may change some of the existing currents of trade. It is also a costly undertaking for a country that has already expended, or agreed to expend, $390,000,000 for railway purposes. Of course, the Peruvian Government expects to pay for all these and other expensive conveniences from the guano sales and export duty revenues. But the guano deposits are becoming exhausted, and the Republic has a considerable debt, to the payment of which the guano revenue is pledged. It is thought that the completion of steam communication overland between the coast of Peru and the Atlantic will stimulate the export of saltpetre, a commodity which yields the Government a handsome income in the form of export dues. Certainly our own people will regard the enterprising plans of the Peruvians with a great deal of friendly interest, wishing them well out from under the great debt which they must assume.

Education in Virginia is making very rapid progress. Dr. RUFFNER, the able State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his annual report, just published, announces that the enrolled pupils for 1874 number 173,875, of whom 121,789 are white and 52,086 colored. The percentage of gain is much larger among the blacks than the whites, and would have been even greater than it is had not the apprehension of the passage of the Civil Rights bill exercised a deadening influence on educational work. The expenses of the State system of education for 1874 were a little more than $1,004,000, and a much larger sum will be expended during the coming year.

Our Spanish correspondent sends us an account of what is going on about Irun. The close of the letter dates from Sunday, Nov. 8, at which time but little damage had been done on either side. DON CARLOS is present with his followers, and keeps up a show—rather meagre, to be sure—of kingly state. The contest seems to be regarded by the people of the neighborhood very much as a sham battle, or a game of base-ball would be by our own. They come to see it in carriages from near and far, and in the pauses of the cannonade discuss the quality of the sport over their sandwiches and wine.

Some hints for Congress at its next session will be found in our letter from Texas, which explains what it is that gives the cattle thieves of that State so much power, and enables them to evade the weak arm of the law. The letter points out a remedy which is deemed likely to be efficient by the people of the State.

THE DEMOCRATIC TEAM.

We had occasion the other day to point out that the gentlemen from New-York, who fancy that the recent elections placed the reins of the Democratic Party in their hands, may have some difficulty in keeping it to the straight and narrow path of "hard money" which they have marked out for themselves. There are signs that this is not the only difficulty with which they are likely to have to deal. Mr. WADE HAMPTON, the other evening, in Mr. TILDEN'S presence, and doubtless greatly to that gentleman's satisfaction, declared, with almost a flavor of tears in his rhetoric, that the South would not "embarrass" the Democratic Party in its efforts to reap the fruits of their newly-won victory. "I tell you," he said, "honestly, truly, and sincerely, that I believe it as I believe in my God, that the people of the South intend not to embarrass the Democracy of the North by the expression of one rash wish."

But Mr. WADE HAMPTON, though ardently admired as a military leader in the South, has never had a great deal of success as a politician, and is not of established authority in that character. Moreover, he comes from a State where his party is yet in a hopeless minority, and where they are moderate accordingly. Even there, his views are by no means unanimously accepted, for it was the leading South Carolina newspaper that advocated the election of FERNANDO WOOD as Speaker of the House because of his sympathy with the rebellion, which was what we presume even Mr. HAMPTON would regard as a "rash wish."

The South, as represented by those who ranged themselves under the "stars and bars" in the late war, is not of Mr. HAMPTON'S mind in some other States than South Carolina. Take Missouri as an instance. That State is to elect a Senator this Winter in place of Mr. CARL SCHURZ. No Missouri Democrat seems to think of returning Mr. SCHURZ to his place, though his re-election is one of the demands of Mr. TILDEN'S organ. He served the Democratic purpose, for the time being, as leader of the Cincinnati movement, but he showed himself unable to pay in German votes for any advancement that might be accorded to him; and as that was the only further service the Democrats could appreciate, they have dropped him. Most of them are agreed on quite a different style of candidates. One of these is "Gen." FRANK M. COCKRELL, of Warrensburg. The handle to Mr. COCKRELL'S name was acquired in the Confederate service. He was the commander of the Missouri division in the rebel army, and served with distinction under HOOD in the famous raid on Nashville. He is a great favorite with the Confederates of the State who were under him, and one hundred and forty of these were in the Missouri Democratic Convention, and came within one-sixth of one vote of giving him the nomination for Governor. Another of the candidates for the Senatorship is one THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, whom our readers have doubtless forgotten, but of whom they once heard a good deal as the Confederate Governor of Missouri during the war; and a very relentless and cruel Governor he was, taking every opportunity to harass the State with Confederate cavalry, and to keep up within her borders the internecine war that was so destructive both to life and property. REYNOLDS is not so popular as COCKRELL, but what strength he has is derived from precisely the same source. A civil agent of the rebellion could hardly expect to remain as firm in the affections of his Democratic followers as a military chieftain.

We have nothing to say against the character of these candidates. They may be eminently fitted for the United States Senate. But it is conceded by the local press that they are strong mainly on account of their peculiar antecedents. The pushing of their claims would seem, therefore, to be the result of one of those "rash wishes" which Mr. HAMPTON so solemnly declared the South would not express. Perhaps Mr. HAMPTON "did protest too much." Such incidents as these candidatures will be found to "embarrass" the Democratic leaders, whatever he may say. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that Mr. TILDEN can say little as to how his Confederate friends are going to behave a year, or even a few months, later. They are comparatively quiet now, and perhaps they will remain so. But it would be a bold man who should predict what these gentlemen will do next Winter, in regard to refunding the cotton tax, for instance, or on the question of assuming the Southern State debts, as proposed by the Governor of Virginia, or on any one of purely Southern projects that may be sprung upon the House. It is true that whatever they did could not pass upon the statute-book. But it would pass into political history, and the knowledge that it would have no immediate practical result would tend to make those who are inclined to precipitancy more precipitate. It is well enough known that the more conservative Democrats look with a great deal of nervousness on the approach of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. They know very well that the principal business of their party in that body will be to make up a "record" for the Presidential election, and we venture to say they would give a good deal to know what that record is to be, and that it is to be even a moderately safe one.

FRENCH "OFFICIAL CANDIDATES."

The operation of universal suffrage in France is naturally attended with the same difficulties which beset it elsewhere; and the recent elections furnish many conspicuous instances of the fact. The lack of independence and the want of intelligent judgment which M. PREVOST PARADOL long ago pointed out to his countrymen in an able chapter on the "right of suffrage," as the great primary evils of the system which allows every adult male citizen a vote, are constantly the causes of much corruption and disorder. The mass of ignorant voters in many of the French departments mean to do what is best for the interest of the whole country. They have a dimly defined idea that on their individual votes depend to a certain extent the safety and prosperity of the nation. But their knowledge of political affairs is so slight, and their independence so absolutely nominal, that they are constantly doing more harm than good. They are at the mercy of clever demagogues, who deceive them with specious promises, and who revive their drooping affection for the defunct Empire. They have a traditional fear of republicanism as something tending toward license and future anarchy, and, consequently, they are anxious to throw themselves into the hands of advisers upon whom they fancy that they can rely. And thus it happens that from time to time they turn against themselves the weapon which they might use as their surest means of defense.

This is notably exemplified by the ease with which an Administration that is certainly devoid of any very lively sympathy for an advanced republicanism in France has latterly revived the odious system of "official candidates." This system, so successful under NAPOLEON III., has been instrumental ever since its invention in preventing the increase of an independent feeling among voters; and its definite revival throughout the country would be a heavy blow to the prospects of the young Republic. It is not strange, therefore, that journals which pretend to the possession of some degree of conscience and foresight, such as the *Siécle*, the *Opinion Nationale*, and others whose editors have the dexterity at once to criticise the Government and to avoid prosecution or suppression, should have made spirited attacks upon a continuance of the tactics which the Prefects under NAPOLEON adopted. After the late elections for the Councils-General, the complaints on the part of intelligent Republicans, in nearly every department, of the manner in which voters were intimidated and deluded, were so general and bitter as to attract much attention.

The present Administration, which appears to regard itself, even in the absence of any very decided confirmation of its powers, as a "government," boldly announced, on a recent occasion, by the mouth of one of its Prefects, the following sentiments: "Every Government that wishes to defend itself, that desires to live, has the right to indicate its preferences. The Administration has the right to appeal to a functionary, saying: such a candidate is agreeable to us—such another one is hostile; you are free to make your choice, but we have indicated to you our choice." In other words, the Administration in France informs the office-holder under its appointment that if he cannot influence votes for the man directly designated by the Government, he will probably lose his office. And it is proved beyond dispute that the central Government fulfilled its threat in the case of functionaries who disregarded the expressed preferences of the Administration, by vigorously and speedily chopping off their official heads. Hosts of petty officials, who depended upon their offices for their daily bread, were summarily displaced to make room for monarchical and Bonapartist supporters. All who had dared, in any manner whatever, to urge the masses to vote for earnest Republicans in opposition to the men specially chosen by the Marshalate, felt the official displeasure of the Minister of the Interior. Of course there were many republican successes despite this procedure. But the amazement which doubtless overtook officials who daily signed documents bearing the seal and imprint of the "French Republic" when they found themselves removed for having voted for the maintenance of that Republic, must have been profound.

It appears that a good number of the Mayors and Prefects openly revolted against the tactics of the Government. But most of them succeeded pretty well in imposing upon the rural voters the official candidatures; and it is worth remembering that in every case where the intervention of the Government was perceptible, the Republican cause received a check. In view of this fact, it is quite evident that unless the Republic be definitely constituted within the next few months, the adroit intriguists who are always active will make much progress in facilitating the return to monarchical or imperial control.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

A glance over the theatrical field at the present time is somewhat reassuring. For a brief period, at least, the local stage is well rid of the morbid comedies and dramas which have so frequently, in other seasons, disfigured it. And it is evident that the public is gratified at the absence of the sickly, sentimental plays which have flourished here solely because they were importations from the foreign fashionable world. The audiences are no less enthusiastic over pure and legitimate dramatic compositions than they once were over "Monsieur Alphonse," and its predecessors of the "Frou Frou" and "Alixe" schools. In fact M. DUMAS *fils* is out of fashion this year. Even in Paris he has been laid aside like a bonnet which the god of taste suddenly frowns upon. His best comedy, the "Demi-monde," which, thank fortune, has never been presented here, was, it is true, the other day placed on the boards at the Theatre Francais. It had crept into classicism, however, only to be more than coldly received. Few critics hesitated to praise the cynical and abounding wit which redeemed in some measure, its unprofitable subject. But all Parisians of good sense seemed suddenly to have become tired of the unpleasant people to whom young DUMAS persisted in introducing them; and it must, by this time be quite evident to the author's mind that he must not try much longer to make demi-gods and heroines out of men and women whose morals are detestable, and whose manners are no better.

The change in the tone of sentiment in Paris, the demand there for something sweeter and purer—more ennobling and strengthening—than such writers as FEUILLET and DUMAS seem inclined to give, mark the advent of a new era in the higher domain of intellectual amusements. Cynicism and the dissecting of passions which are ignoble, when called by their right names, are, perhaps, about to become thoroughly obsolete on the polite stage. This is a great step forward. The instincts of cultured people have naturally revolted against a continual feast upon human meanness and error. But while this marked improvement is visible in the upper circles of dramatic art, what progress is there to note in popular amusements? Has there been any recent elevation of the standard of theatrical entertainments for the masses—for the large classes who never visit the more elegant of our theatres? To what sort of recreation are the thousands of youth and men invited who every night seek some form of distraction in the temples of variety? The character of the entertainments provided for these people has certainly been quite low heretofore. It is, indeed, astonishing that in a great City where there is really so much genuine wit and no small degree of fine humor among the working classes, they should not have been able to conceive something original in theatrical form for their own diversion. Have they done this?

Hardly. They are still in the main dependent upon the "gardens" and cafés of the foreign demi-monde for most that is in vogue at the strictly "popular" amusement resorts. The can-can, and a host of nameless vulgarities, protected from the claws of a too lenient police by only a slender fringe of decency, flourish unmolested, and are the seductive baits which nightly draw hundreds to the houses which advertise them. The riff-raff of the Parisian concert saloons find ample pecuniary reward here for the same antics and ridiculous contortions which were long ago forbidden in the country which invented them. Even at those popular theatres where the exhibitions do not border on the vulgar, the spectators are invited to the eternal round of gymnastic feats, blatant songs in which there is little melody and less sense, and burlesques which have anything but an elevating tendency. If any one will take the trouble to carefully review the history of the amusements provided for the masses of laboring folk for the last ten years, he will be amazed at the small amount of progress and the slight variations which have marked it. And he will not be possessed of extensive powers of reflection, if he cannot see the necessity of providing something better than they now have access to for the throngs of boys and men who nightly pour into dark, cold streets, after work-hours are over, and who are sure to visit the theatres and variety halls in search of warmth, rest, and amusement.

What these people need to be guarded against in the performances which they attend is not so much the vulgarity which is sometimes thrust upon their notice as the nonsensical and intellect-killing programmes which are so constantly offered them. A variety show, with its kaleidoscopic changes, its succession of dances, songs, bits of rough dramatic sketches, and boisterous horse-play, is well enough once in a while; but it is startling that it should endure indefinitely—rather strengthening than losing its hold upon the masses as one decade follows another. It is a noble mission to mold the taste of the working men of a great Metropolis, and whoever undertakes any departure from the present dull round should do it only after he is convinced that he can make improvement. In the life of street and workshop, of wharf and river, in this huge town, there are all the materials for popular dramas and character-sketches, which belong properly in the domain of art, and which the men and boys who are now contented with meaningless or semi-vulgar spectacles would gladly receive. The managers of the variety theatres would be by no means the least of those gladdened by a genuine reform in popular amusements, and by the introduction into them of that artistic and dramatic element which is now almost completely absent from them.

OUR SUBURBAN NEIGHBORS.

It seems the manifest destiny of a vast area about the City of New-York that it shall be, in one way or another, absorbed into this Municipality. It does not follow that Long Island, the Jersey shore, and lower Westchester shall all become incorporated into the City. It will be practical absorption when men who hold considerable property, transact their business, and follow their trades and professions in this City, shall fix their residences outside of the limits of Manhattan Island and inside of a considerable circle of which the City Hall shall be the centre. Year by year the march of business up town presses the line of homes further up the island. Year by year streets of residences are invaded by retail shops, and these, in their turn, give way to warehouses and mammoth business blocks. Within the memory of living citizens, Bond street was the boundary of paved thoroughfares; north of that point, horsemen timed their trotters on turf or earth roads. When the Crystal Palace stood just above Fortieth street, it was out of town; and even the young folks can remember when there were only a few shops on the west side above Fourteenth street. Now, on either side of the main arteries of travel running lengthwise the island, shops, stores, factories, and business blocks shoulder homes and residences far into the background. This up-town movement is an extension; it leaves no room behind it. There is no recovery of the space occupied for business purposes in the lower part of the City. Our people must look elsewhere for homes.

In an article printed in these columns a few days ago, it was shown that the general tendency of New-York's surplus population was Jerseyward. This was more evident during the rule of the Ring than later. It may be added that but for the difficulties of water transit, Long Island and neighboring New-Jersey would be preferable, as suburban homes, to most parts of Westchester. Nevertheless, it is notorious that Westchester has drawn very heavily on our semi-detached population. If Westchester near the Sound is more thickly settled than the opposite shores of Long Island, it is because people prefer a solid rail communication between their business and their homes to the best ferry that was ever invented. High taxes and vexatious delays in transit have transferred not a few Brooklyn families to the charming towns that dot the hills of Westchester. And we know that, in spite of the nuisance of North River ferries, thousands of cheap homes have been established in New-Jersey by people crowded out of this City. As we suggested the other day, the possible solution of the various difficulties which attend suburban residence is the tunnel. The citizen who dreads the danger, vexation, and delay of ferry transit will hail as a boon the tunnel under the Hudson that shall give him an all-rail route from this island to any point between the Jersey shore and the Gulf of Mexico. Nothing is impossible nowadays. Tunnels under rivers and straits are accomplished works. It is thought that it will be a comparatively easy thing to drive a tunnel from Christopher street in this City to the foot of Fifteenth street in Jersey City. Such a tunnel, it is said, need be only sixty-five feet below the surface at either outlet. A bore of twenty-five feet diameter, at the bottom of ample shafts, would give room for double tracks; and such a tunnel, five thousand feet in length, dry and well-lighted, with trains drawn by locomotives using compressed air, would be a practical annexation of New-Jersey.

Such a work as this should not be a failure, nor should it be designed with exclusive reference to our New-Jersey suburbs. Naturally enough, the urgent need of some means by which Southern and Western railroad travel may be brought directly into the City has first suggested a tunnel under the Hudson; and such a mode of relief would afford a ready outlet for our overflowing population. But, pending the completion of the famous East River bridge, a tunnel under that stream might be made and used with great comfort and profit. The distance from shore to shore is not so great as at the narrowest part of the Hudson at this point. There is no reason why Long Island, with its six or seven hundred thousand population, should not be annexed to the rest of the world. If the bridge is ever finished, such an annexation would be practically accomplished. While the scheme hangs in the air a tunnel may be built. When Brooklyn and the charming villages along "Long Island's sea-girt shore" have the homes and people which they should, we shall want a tunnel, or another bridge further up the stream. It does not seem a visionary idea to suggest that the time may come when travelers may travel by unbroken rail line due westward from Sag Harbor to San Francisco. Of course, we must presume on Brooklyn's ability and determination to encourage an immigration of New-Yorkers by low taxes and other allurements. All other things being equal, New-Jersey certainly offers a rate of taxation that tempts the burdened citizen of New-York and Brooklyn. And there is no good reason why Brooklyn should impose taxes which, notwithstanding the enormous frauds upon our City Treasury, are greater than the taxes of New-York. The *Evening Post* has pointed out that the Democrats of Kings County have excused their past economical failures on the ground that the Republican Legislature interfered to mar all plans of retrenchment. This plea can no longer be made, and, as the *Post* suggests with sanguine friendliness, we may expect to see in Brooklyn that employment of Democratic skill and thrift which will cheapen homes and invite the most desirable citizenship.

MEXICO.

LOUIS NAPOLEON used to say that nothing but Latin civilization would give permanent peace and prosperity to Mexico. The experiment in that direction to which he lent his influence was not a successful one. The downfall of the unhappy MAXIMILIAN, postponed a little while by our civil war, only happened a few years before the exit of the imperial champion of the civilization of the Latin races. Whatever Mexico might have been, it is certainly a most uncomfortable neighbor. Its vast area, 2,000 miles in length and 1,100 miles from sea to sea, contains a sparse and semi-barbaric population that requires constant watchfulness and supervision. With a great deal of fertile soil, the agricultural productions of the Republic are yet limited to the meagre demand of home consumption. From its rich and varied resources, only a small export trade is derived, and the American traveler in Mexico, when his attention is not diverted by brigands, is struck with the general air of languor and lassitude that everywhere prevails. Even the busiest districts seem as if half asleep, and the rural portions of the country appear like some enchanted region where it is always afternoon, and the people take one long siesta. The present generation seems utterly incapable of arousing the Republic from its lethargy and realizing anything substantial from its magnificent possibilities.

Americans, however, have no occasion to complain of Mexican inactivity along the border, or wherever American commerce touches the interest of our Mexican neighbor. The continual cry from the Rio Grande is for help to repel the invasion of the robber bands which dash over the line and back again, before the exasperated settler can take the saddle. There may be some exaggeration in the reports daily sent up from Texas. There may be some truth in the rumors of an organized attempt being made to push back the boundary line until certain Mexican mines are "corraled" by American claimants. But, in spite of all this, our Mexican neighbors on the Rio Grande are undoubtedly a great nuisance. Their remonstrances about the Apache raids from Arizona are doubtless genuine and just; but their provocation seems so small compared with those which we suffer that we have little patience to listen to them. Once in a while we hear faint echoes of turmoil in the Pacific ports of the Mexican Republic; and it is notorious that American trade with those ports is carried on in the face of the most vexatious discouragements and impediments.

If there were anything like a regular and settled Government in the States that border the Pacific, American commerce would flourish, to the exceeding profit of the people of both Republics. But it seems to be necessary for the Mexican Government to maintain a standing army all along its four thousand miles of Pacific coast line, in order to preserve the peace, protect trade, and keep order. There are rich mines in Sinaloa, Sonora, Durango, Lower California, and Chihuahua; American capital and enterprise would soon bring these treasures into the circulation of trade. Already, notwithstanding the disorders of the country, something has been done in this direction, though nothing worthy of the magnificent resources of the region. The only industry of the native population is brigandage. It was complained, the other day, "that numberless robberies and murders were committed, and no steps were taken by the proper authorities to ferret out or arrest the culprits." Mining superintendents and engineers who go into the interior to open veins of ore take their lives in their hands. As soon as they accumulate a little store of precious metal, an insurgent chief—who is really a masquerading brigand—pounces upon the *hacienda* and loots it, leaving behind the dead bodies of the foreigners; or the rascally native employes organize a mutiny, cut the throats of their overseers, and make off with their booty. It is seldom that punishment ever overtakes these banditti.

In the Pacific ports of the Republic things are no better. As a rule, the officers of the Government, remote from the capital, are irresponsible creatures who hasten to enrich themselves by every variety of exaction and oppression. If the foreign trader escape these, he is almost sure to fall into the hands of that peculiar Mexican institution, "the revolution." When the Custom-house at Mazatlan, La Paz, or San Blas has collected a deposit of $25,000 or $30,000, there is a "revolution." Some bold ragamuffin, with a fiery mustang, a pair of jingling spurs, and a carbine, issues a grotesque *pronunciamiento*, in which he pronounces for "God and liberty." He gathers a handful—not too large—of equally ragged adventurers about him; they overthrow the regular Government of the State for the space of twenty-four hours, more or less; levy "forced loans" on the hapless German, French, and American traders, seize the specie in the Custom-house, and fly to the mountains. The revolution is over; all things—except the cash—return to their former places; and, within a month, the revolutionists are loafing about the gaming-tables of Mazatlan with easy nonchalance.

Under such discouragements as these American merchants are endeavoring to build up trade with the Mexican ports of the Pacific. Lumber, hardware, tools, boots and shoes, and other goods are exported from San Francisco and Puget Sound. It is a trying undertaking, and the few naval vessels that are sent to that portion of the Pacific are kept busy looking after American interests at the Mexican ports. Rear Admiral ALMY reported to the Navy Department, the other day, that the *Saranac* had been sent to La Paz, in answer to complaints made by American citizens. There are, to be sure, constant applications of this sort from even the smallest seaports. Every consul likes to have the flag of his country floating from the mast-head of a war vessel in port. Even a town whose markets would be swamped by an invoice of a bushel of Chili peppers calls for a man-of-war. But it is notorious that even a much larger naval force than that we can now spare would be inadequate to properly protect American commerce on the Mexican coasts. If Mexico were a powerful neighbor we should consider this state of things ground for belligerent remonstrance. As it is there seems now nothing for us to do but to wait patiently for some solution of this difficult problem—the relations of Mexico to the United States.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CRONSTADT.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated Nov. 5, says: "The great fire at Cronstadt is still the universal topic of conversation here. Cronstadt, as everybody knows, is on an island at the very mouth of the River Neva. How, therefore, a fire in such a place can be allowed to spread so as to destroy the dwelling-places of from 10,000 to 15,000 people puzzles many wise men here. The local paper, the Cronstadt *Boten*, of to-day gives the following details: 'Nine squares or blocks of houses, including the Gostinni Dwor, or Bazaar, have been completely destroyed. The mass of houses thus laid in ashes was inhabited by 15,000 people. The buildings consisted of 101 wooden and eighteen stone houses, one church, two chapels, fifty shops in the Gostinni Dwor, and seventy-eight shops attached to the marine barracks.' It will, perhaps, not appear so extraordinary that a considerable part of Cronstadt has been destroyed by fire when it is remembered that it has not yet been supplied with any civilized system of waterworks. People who require water in Cronstadt, have to fetch it from the river which washes its shores, and as such an operation can hardly keep pace with the demand in case of a conflagration, it is only astonishing that the result has not been more disastrous. The Minister of the Interior has sent 3,000 roubles as a first installment of Government help; committees are being formed for private subscriptions, and the rich of St. Petersburg will, no doubt, give liberal contributions. But the misery and destitution, according to all accounts, seem great, the frost and sleet which are now setting in will be hard to bear, and I therefore rejoice to hear that steps are about to be taken to obtain aid in England also. Cronstadt, as the principal port of Russia, has many claims on English sympathies, and Russians particularly appreciate any manifestations of kindly feeling from other nations. A great concert, of which Nilsson is to be the star, will be given next Sunday for the benefit of the houseless of Cronstadt, and I hope for their sake that the result will be brilliant."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Ernani" will be represented at the Academy of Music this evening. Wednesday, "Lohengrin," with Mlle. Albani as *Elsa*, is to be brought out, and, probably, the same opera will be given Friday. It should not be forgotten that the New-York season ends with this week, Mr. Strakosch proceeding at once to Philadelphia, thence to Boston, and afterward, in all probability, to Havana.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

It should be remembered that the testimonial concert tendered to Mr. S. B. Mills occurs at Steinway Hall to-night. The programme is full of interest, and the compliment implied by the arrangement of the affair is one in which all lovers of music ought to be glad to join.... The announcements from the theatres are not fraught with novelty. We only notice changes of bill at Wood's Museum, where "Round the Clock" is to be brought out; at Niblo's, where Mr. Edward Eddy is to benefit by a special representation; at the Bowery, where Miss Charlotte Stanley enters upon an engagement, and at Barnum's Hippodrome. The most important incident of the day will probably be the production, at the last named place, of a grand spectacle; the new attraction is called "A Fete in Pekin," and is likely to be a pageant of uncommon splendor.

PROF. TYNDALL ON TYPHOID FEVER.

A letter of the greatest importance from Prof. Tyndall, with reference to the origin and mode of propagation of typhoid fever, appears in the London *Times* of Nov. 9. He adduces and powerfully supports the arguments and evidence collected by Dr. Budd in his treatise on *Typhoid Fever* in support of the theory that the disease is not spontaneously generated by the decomposition and putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances, but is propagated solely through the medium of matter which has already been in contact with a typhoid patient. The "living human body is the soil in which the specific poison of typhoid fever breeds and multiplies." Prof. Tyndall relates the history of a typical case of typhoid outbreak originating in the village of North Tawton, and shows, by the series of events which it exhibits, that the disease is purely of a contagious nature, that the worst-drained country villages in the surrounding district escaped so long as the specific poison kept away, and were attacked only when, by some means or other, that poison was conveyed to them. "Ash-pits fail to develop it, putrescence fails to develop it, stench fails to develop it; even the open privy is powerless so long as it is kept free from the discharges of those already attacked." The sanitary measures adopted by Dr. Budd were these: (1,) Flooding all the drains of the place with disinfectants, with a view to destroy as far as possible the poison already cast off; (2,) the reception of all discharges from the sick immediately on their issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants; (3,) the instant immersion of all bed and body linen used by the sick into a disinfecting liquid before its removal from the ward; (4,) scrupulous ablution and disinfection of the hands of the nurses; and lastly, the burning or disinfection of all beds occupied by the sick as soon as vacated by death, convalescence, or otherwise. By these means, adopted on this occasion, "it may be said that the plague was instantly stayed." We do not, however, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which publishes this summary, gather from Prof. Tyndall's arguments that the adoption of similar measures in cases of typhoid outbreak ought to supersede the sanitary improvements already so urgently demanded in such places as Over Darwen. If the sewer be, as Dr. Budd graphically describes it, "a direct continuation of the diseased intestine," and only in that capacity a propagator of disease, it is all the more necessary to prevent the infiltration of its contents into the drinking water of a district.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON ROMAN CATHOLIC POLITICS.

A large meeting of Roman Catholics assembled at Archbishop Manning's house at Westminster on Nov. 6, to hear his inaugural address to the Roman Catholic Academia in reference to the future policy of the Catholic world. In the course of his observations he said they were all aware that the Catholic Academia was formed at the close of the last century to unite Catholics throughout the world in opposing the Atheistical teaching of the so-called Freethinkers of France and Germany, whose thoughts were disseminated by the free press of England. Thirteen years ago it was found necessary to extend the work of the association to England, and he was glad to say, though he did not like to use exulting words, that they had done much to correct and educate the Press of this country. In the present crisis, and looking to the coming great future struggle, they had a vast work before them. Looking at the hostility manifested on the Continent to the Sovereign Pontiff, he invited their special attention to the best means of asserting his infallibility and his right to spiritual and temporal power. One thing he would call their attention to, namely, that since his temporal power on the Continent had been denied him, his spiritual power and influence over his subject had greatly increased. In the conflict of nations which they had seen around them since their departure from their allegiance to the temporal power of the Holy Father, a vast amount of blood had been shed, and nations in their perplexity had lately been seeking some means to avert the terrible calamities of war. At the International Arbitration Conference recently held at Geneva, one of the influential speakers had proposed that cases of national dispute should be submitted to arbitrators appointed from the principal nations of the world, and their decision the conflicting nations should be called upon to obey. If, however, the nations in question refuse to submit, then the whole of the other nations were to be called upon to join in a war against the contending party. Instead of this proposed system putting an end to war, could they, he would ask, imagine anything more likely to prolong European wars than such a plan? There could be but one authorized arbitrator between the nations of the earth, and that one, he need scarcely tell them, was the one who was not interested in the temporal affairs of one nation more than another, but was impartial to all, and that one was the Sovereign Pontiff himself. Then there was another meeting to which he would call their attention, and that was one which had been held at Bonn for the purpose of endeavoring to unite persons of various religious beliefs upon spiritual matters, according to the teachings of what they called the Old Catholics, to be settled by the history of the Catholic Church. Well, the question which would naturally arise in the mind of a true Catholic would be as to who would have to select the historians to be appealed to. The answer of the Catholic Church would be that just as a man only knows his own spirit and his own history, so it is with the Church. The Catholic Church knows her own history, and none other knows it so well. To her historians and to her teachings alone, then, such parties must return. The next question, then, to which he would invite their attention was the modern skepticism, free thought, and so-called scientific teachings of the day in relation to Catholic teaching, and for an illustration of this style of thought he would refer them to Prof. Tyndall's address the other day at the Belfast meeting of the British Association. Upon this subject they would do well to read a very excellent article in the *Times* of Saturday last. Whoever wrote that article he was a good man, and knew what he was writing about. It was the old story of Galileo, and they would do well to study these articles for the purpose of answering them according to the teachings of the Catholic Church. Other subjects to which he would like them to give their attention were the various phases of thought in the Protestant Church, and especially those among the Dissenters. The other questions which he invited their most serious consideration to were the infallibility of the Holy Father, his right to temporal as well as spiritual authority, and, amid all the conflicting opinions of the world, the ultimate necessity of acknowledging civil allegiance to him as their only safety. Within the last twenty-four hours it had been intimated to him that the Catholic world was threatened with a controversy on the whole of the decrees of the Vatican Council. From this and other matters which had come to his knowledge he could see that they were on the very eve of one of the mightiest controversies the religious world had ever seen. Certainly nothing like the controversy on which they were about to enter had occurred during the last 300 years, and they must be prepared. If they would only prepare themselves he did not fear for the decrees of the Vatican Council, or for the Vatican itself. But they must have no half-hearted measures. They must have no half-fearful, half-hearted assertions of the Sovereign Pontiff's claim; they must not fear to declare to England, and to the world through the free press of England, the Sovereign Pontiff's claim to infallibility, his right to temporal power, and the duty of the nations of the earth to return to their allegiance to him. If they did this—if they proclaimed this with no uncertain sound, Protestants of England and Protestants throughout the world would hear them and be convinced. If they did this, the Protestant world would give them credit for their courage, and believe in them for their own honesty's sake. If, on the other hand, they minced matters and spoke in half-fearful measures, Protestants would only turn away from them for their want of honesty. Protestants knew well what they meant, and what the claims of the Catholic Church are, and therefore it would be best for the Church now to speak out, and he had no fear for the result.

ARIZONA ELECTION RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—Mr. Stevens is elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona by over 300 majority by the official returns.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE CARLIST ATTACK ON IRUN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT—MOVEMENTS OF DON CARLOS—SLOW PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—SCENES ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Friday, Nov. 6, 1874.

"Bah!" said a voluble Frenchman at the railway station *table d'hôte* last evening. "This is not the way we did things in our war. Two or three thousand a day killed and wounded was thought nothing of, and these Spaniards have been blazing away at each other for a couple of days, and what is the result? Seventeen Carlists killed, and about the same number of Republicans placed *hors de combat.* I call this playing at fighting."

In a great measure, the remark of the Frenchman fairly represents the case. There has been incessant firing since 6 o'clock on the morning of the day before yesterday, and but little execution appears to have been done. At the utmost, not more than a score have been killed on each side, and about double those figures will represent the wounded. The town itself does not appear to have suffered much, although at least a thousand shells have exploded within the walls. Nineteen houses have been burned to the ground, and this represents the principal damage which has been done. There are, of course, many civilians in Irun, but they, together with the military, are within the walls of the larger houses, which afford a strong protection against the Carlist shells, except when the missiles fall through the roof, in which case the occupants rush out pell-mell. Directly a shell falls in the town the guard on top of the church strikes the bell, so that the inhabitants, thus warned, can shelter themselves. The main portion of the soldiers, of whom there are more than 4,000 in the town, are occupying the fine old church, the Hotel de Ville, and several of the stronger places of shelter. The attack has been carried on, with the exception of the instance mentioned in my last letter, entirely with the artillery, the defence being similarly conducted. The only excitement for the numerous on-lookers yesterday was when a shell burst in one of the houses in the outskirts, and forthwith the whole building was in flames. It is simply impossible that the Republicans who are guarding the place are not alive to the probability, which almost amounts to a certainty, that they will be unable to drive off the attacking party with their artillery only. The sites for the Carlist batteries have been so well selected that the shot and shell from Irun and its batteries are doing but little damage to them, whereas nearly every shot from the batteries takes effect. One thing is in favor of the Republicans—the Carlists may run short of ammunition; indeed, this morning there are some indications that such is the case, as the firing is not so continuous as it was yesterday and the day before. The Government gun-boats on the Bidassoa are returning the fire of the Carlist battery at Santiago, but the range seems too long for much execution, the guns in the boats being of small calibre. Unless the besieged make a sortie upon the Carlist batteries the town will be forced to capitulate shortly, always bearing in mind that the Carlists have a long way to bring their ammunition from the factory at Vera, and may run short. I tried yesterday to cross over at Puncha for the purpose of visiting St. Marcial, and inspecting the other Carlist batteries, but finding that if I did so I should not be permitted to return to France for a few days, I considered it better to remain on this side. To obtain reliable information respecting the length of time the Carlists are likely to continue the attack is not an easy matter here, although I have been informed that numerous carts, laden with ammunition, are crossing the bridge of boats daily, and going round the mountains to the batteries. There was a rumor current on Wednesday (4th) that Don Carlos, accompanied by Gen. Elio, was at St. Marcial, where a military band was playing all day. It was certainly, at one time, decided that Gen. Elio would command this attack, and consequently the rumor obtained credence, and I believe it was stated positively in the London *Times* that Don Carlos was present. That this was not the case I can state positively. Sir Gilbert Campbell, who left Bayonne at the beginning of last week for the head-quarters of Don Carlos at Puente la Reina, arrived here last evening, accompanied by Col. Payen Payne, en route for Paris and Vienna. They met Don Carlos at Tolosa on his way to Vera on the afternoon of the 2d instant. It has always been the policy of the supporters of Don Carlos who are upon his staff and traveling in his company, to persuade him to keep as much as possible out of danger. The reason for this is obvious. It may be that "from information received" respecting the progress of the attack upon Irun, or for other reasons which are unknown to me, it was deemed unadvisable by the friends with "El Rey" for him to expose himself to unnecessary danger. In any case Col. Payne informed me that Don Carlos, when he had arrived within a few miles of Vera, turned back, with the intention of proceeding to head-quarters again shortly. He was not, however, going there direct until he received further news from the army attacking Irun. Sir Gilbert Campbell said it was not decided that Don Carlos would not visit St. Marcial, but the probability was that he would not do so. In the absence of Gen. Elio, the Carlist attack is under the command of Gen. Alemany, who has the following troops at his disposition: Fifth Battalion Navarrese, who are at St. Marcial, and to whom the regimental band belongs; Third and Fourth Battalions d'Alava, Fourth Battalion Guipuzcoans, and two other battalions of Navarrese.

SCENES ON THE FRENCH SIDE.

Several thousands of people arrived yesterday, and the scene here is, if possible, more animated than it was on the first day of the engagement. All along the road which skirts the French side of the Bidassoa a row of carriages of every imaginable shape and style was drawn up, and many of the occupants were indulging in champagne and sandwiches, as if they were on the pleasantest of picnic excursions. It was not at all an unfrequent thing to hear a pretty Spanish or French girl saying, "I wish they'd go on quicker; this is such slow work." I regret to say that several Americans and English who were present were none the less bloodthirsty, forgetting that, although more rapid firing on either side would have intensified their own excitement, yet it would have increased the number of killed and wounded to a considerable extent. The French military guard has been increased on the frontier by the arrival of the Fourth Artillery, the guns belonging to which regiment are drawn up in the road opposite the Republican post on the Bidassoa, between Irun and the railway bridge. M. De Naidallac, the Préfét of the Frontier Police, has also arrived at Behobie, and, as a natural consequence, the Police here are not only more active, but occasionally officious.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—DON CARLOS.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.

The events of the last two days can be summed up in a few words. Much firing, little execution, and the arrival of Don Carlos, who, contrary to my anticipation, visited St. Marcial for a short time on Friday afternoon, returning at dusk to Vera. He was there again yesterday for a short time, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Don was riding a magnificent white horse, and was accompanied by a suite of twenty-five officers and sixty men. An attempt was made by the Carlists on Friday night, (6th,) to take the town by assault, but finding that their approach to the walls was noticed by the garrison, who opened a brisk fire of musketry upon them, they decided to retire, more especially when it was found that the breaches made in the walls are scarcely large enough for their purpose. On Saturday, the Carlists were busy changing the position of their batteries, so as to open fire upon the town in other places. There was, consequently, but little firing by them yesterday, although the Republican fort — Mendivil — and the guns which, as mentioned in my last, have been removed from Fort Parque, did not cease firing all day. About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Carlists recommenced firing at Fort Mendivil. They fired about a dozen shells from the battery at Santiago, close to St. Marcial. During the day the battery had been removed a couple of hundred yards further back, and from this new position the artillerymen appear to have succeeded in getting the exact range for Fort Mendivil, into which place several of the shells fell. Things were a little slow yesterday, but as soon as the guns have been placed in the new positions the bombardment will recommence. I am writing this at 6:30 Sunday morning, (8th,) and while doing so an occasional shot is fired from the tower of Irun Church. Day is just breaking, and the Republicans have started firing from Mendivil.

THE CARLISTS WELL SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION—THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Gen. Loma was at Irun on Friday, and, after reconnoitring the situation, returned to St. Sebastian. I expect that he will arrive here again to-day or to-morrow, accompanied by Republican reinforcements from La Passage. In conversation with a Carlist officer last evening he informed me that there is no chance of their running short of ammunition. Not only are many of the houses along the road filled with shells and cartridges, but there is a large stock at St. Marcial and Vera. This is probably true, for the Carlists have been preparing for a heavy engagement here for some weeks, the joint attack upon Bebobie and Irun on the 12th ult. having given them an insight into the position of the Republicans here. If they had been possessed of artillery at that time, and had followed up the slight attempt they made to enter the gates of Irun, they would have probably succeeded in taking the place with but little loss; for it was then guarded by a mere handful of men as compared with the troops which are now guarding the town.

Since the commencement of the attack on Wednesday the Carlists have lost about sixty killed and wounded and the Republicans twenty-seven killed and about the same number wounded. Several of the artillerists at Fort Mendivil were killed by one shell which burst in the midst of them on Friday. The Republicans landed five companies of men at Fontarabia on Thursday afternoon.

A REMARKABLE ARSON CASE.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY — A YOUNG GIRL FIRES HER EMPLOYER'S HOUSE IN THREE PLACES—HER CONFESSION OF GUILT.

One of the most extraordinary cases of arson on record was developed yesterday in an examination before Fire Marshal Sheldon. It appears that, between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mary Estelle Howard, a colored girl, fourteen years of age, employed as a house-maid in the family of Mr. W. W. Downs, residing in Avenue A, near Eighty-seventh street, actuated by malice, growing out of an insult received from a child of Mr. Downs, deliberately set fire to the house in three different places. Fortunately the fires were discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had been sustained. An uncle and a cousin of the girl are also employed in the house, the former as coachman and the latter as nurse-maid. On Saturday morning the girl Mary had some words with a child of Mr. Downs, and the child, a boy three years old, as she alleges, spat in her face. She thereupon struck the child, and the matter coming to the ears of her uncle, he chastised her for having struck the child. Her uncle at about 1 o'clock went out driving with some members of his employer's family, and was not expected to return for several hours. Mrs. Downs, who was sick, was in one of the upper chambers of the house, and Delia Howard, the housemaid's cousin, was attending to some duties in the kitchen. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mary went into the cellar, gathered a heap of fine kindling-wood, and set fire to it. She then went up stairs and busied herself in cleaning the windows on the parlor floor. In the meantime the smoke from the pile of burning wood in the cellar escaped from the grating in front of the house, and attracted the attention of Mr. George W. Brown, who resides at No. 447 East Eighty-sixth street, and he hurried to Mr. Downs' house. The nurse-maid, Delia, had also discovered the fire, and gave an alarm. While Mr. Brown and some of the neighbors were engaged in extinguishing the fire in the cellar, Mary struck a match and applied it to the linen cover of one of the sofas in the parlor, and then ran out of the room, closing the door after her. When the neighbors had put out the fire in the cellar, they discovered the fire which had been kindled in the parlor. This in turn was soon put out. In the meantime, the youthful incendiary had descended into the dining-room in the basement, and setting fire to a child's apron threw it into a closet, and locked the door. This third fire was quickly discovered and extinguished. Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, was then informed of what had occurred, and repairing to the house proceeded to investigate the matter. He questioned Mary very closely, but she stoutly denied all knowledge of how the fires had been caused. As it was apparent that the girl was the incendiary, Capt. Robbins arrested her, and she was locked up at the East Eighty-seventh Street Police Station for the night. Yesterday notice was sent to Fire Marshal Sheldon, and he made a most searching investigation. Becoming convinced that the fires had been kindled by the suspected girl he sent for her and questioned her very closely, but she still persisted in her denial. She was again locked up, and as the Fire Marshal was about leaving the station-house she informed one of the sergeants that she was willing to make a confession. She was brought out of the cell in which she was confined, and made the following confession voluntarily:

"I kindled all the three fires in Mr. Downs' house. I don't know why I did it. I was not angry at the time. At noon I was angry and struck the child because he spit in my face. I took a box of matches from the closet, went to the cellar, and lit the paper which was lying among the wood. I went up stairs and washed the windows of the entry on the parlor floor just before Delia discovered the fire which had been started ten minutes before. I lit the gas in the hall and then went into the parlor and lit the slip-cover of the sofa. After that, and while they were putting out the fire in the parlor, I went down stairs, took one of the children's aprons in the pantry, lit it and closed the door. After that I showed Mr. Brown the fire. I am fourteen years old, and have lived out at service for several years."

The girl was recommitted to the custody of Capt Robbins, and the papers in the case will be presented to the District Attorney to-day for his consideration as to what should be done with the youthful incendiary.

INDELIBLE INK.

The French Stamp Office has just purchased the secret of the composition of an ink absolutely indelible, and which resists the strength of all known reagents. Owing to that discovery, it will be able to put an end to the numerous frauds which are constantly committed to the prejudice of the Treasury, and which consist in restoring to stamped paper, already used, its original purity. The annual loss to the revenue on that head is calculated at 600,000 francs in the Department of the Seine alone. The employment of the indelible ink is about to be imposed on all public officers charged with the drawing up of acts. It will be sold with the stamps at all the shops, and its use will be rendered obligatory by an administrative regulation.

A LONG HORSEBACK RIDE.

Lieut. Zubowitz, an Austrian officer, who undertook for a wager to ride on his own horse from Vienna to Paris in fifteen days, accomplished his feat Nov. 9, arriving at the Place du Trône shortly before 10. But for a slight accident to his horse, which is of Hungarian breed and of average size, he would have arrived a day sooner. The horse did not appear exhausted by its long journey. About 200 persons, some of whom had bets depending on the event, had assembled to witness the Lieutenant's arrival.

THE SHAKER EVANGELISTS.

A QUAINT CONVENTION AT STEINWAY HALL.

THE SECT EXPOUNDS ITS VIEWS TO THE METROPOLIS — CELIBACY, MARRIAGE, SPIRITUALISM, CHRISTIANITY, AND COMMUNITY OF PROPERTY CRITICISED—SHAKER COSTUMES, MUSIC, AND POETRY.

A peculiar and perhaps even an important feature of the religious services of yesterday was the grand Shaker Convention at Steinway Hall. For a fortnight past it has been advertised, and yesterday, according to announcement, morning, afternoon, and evening sessions were held at the above mentioned place. Apparently under the expectation that the services would begin at 10:30 o'clock, the audience had gathered at that hour. Its numbers were not very large. A score or so occupied reserved seats, and in the rear of the hall were gathered perhaps as many as 400 persons. At 11 o'clock the Shakers took their places upon the platform. There were in all eighteen of them, nine males and nine females, who sat in a semi-circle about Dr. H. M. Miller, who is known in this City as a Turkish bath proprietor, and who acted as Moderator. The appearance of the Shakers was, of course, peculiar. The men all wore their hair long, cut straight across the forehead, without a part, and with an inclination toward curliness at its ends. All, too, were close shaven. Their clothes were generally black broadcloth pants, a long frock coat made of coarse blue woolen home-spun, fastened with prominent shiny buttons of a pearly look. The women wore light purple dress-skirts, made in broad plaits all around. The waist was apparently a "shirt-waist" of muslin, or linen, terminating at the throat in a collar very much like an old-fashioned gentleman's "choker." But over the waist and almost concealing it they all wore pearl-colored cloaks, apparently a light colored alpaca, cut in the shape of the upper half of a water-proof. Their hair was perfectly straight, and was apparently cut even shorter than is the custom with men. On their entrance into the hall they all wore bonnets, the technical name of which is not remembered, but which very closely resembled in appearance a sugar-scoop, with a cape made to fall about the neck. During the religious services, these bonnets were replaced with lawn caps of the same shape. All, both men and women, were dressed with scrupulous neatness, and all wore a sad, washed-out look.

Dr. Miller opened the morning services by saying that the Shakers had many peculiar ideas about marriage, worship, and property, and that they thought those ideas were in advance of the corresponding ones which obtained in the world at large upon those subjects. And so they had come to the City to let it be known what their ideas were. And another of their peculiarities, he said, was to open religious exercises with a song, and singing would accordingly be the first exercise of the day. The song which followed, and all the others which were sung during the three sessions of the convention, were delivered in very much the same way in which many will remember to have heard their grand-parents sing "Coronation." The music was not unmelodious, and abounded in grace notes and slides. The time was very strongly marked by the voice, and occasionally, too, by the body. In the latter case the singer would rise an inch or two upon the toes and then come down upon the heels with an emphasis and solidity that would shake the whole physique. This was only moderately observed during the convention, but it can readily be conceived how, when unrestrained by an unfamiliar audience, the process would give rise to the name "Shakers." The words of the songs were sometimes beautiful, and sometimes belonged to a vocabulary peculiar to the sect. The hymn which follows, if it can be called a hymn, may be taken as representative. It was sung at the conclusion of the morning and evening services, and is considered by them to be one of their best:

> Farewell, farewell, good friends in the cause,
> Farewell, 'till we meet once more;
>   If not here in time,
>   In a fair sunny clime.
> We shall meet on the golden shore.
>
> Shall peace be ever ours?
> Sweet peace shall be ours,
>   'Mid heavenly bowers,
>   'Mid heavenly flowers,
> That are scattered around us from angels above,
> While winging their way on a mission of love.
>   H—o, h—o.
>
> Let us gather from heaven
> These gifts as they're given,
> And as the heart of one,
> Be united forever.

At the conclusion of the first song Elder Albert Loomis was introduced. He was an intelligent-looking young man, and his address was the most important one of the morning session. The first and larger part of his remarks was historical, and was occupied with the history of Ann Lee, the prophetess and mother of the Shaker religion. She was the daughter of a poor blacksmith. Even when a child she was obliged to earn her own living, and she never learned to read or write. Her peculiarity from early youth was the experiencing of soul-thrilling visions of revelation. They passed her childish comprehension, and when she asked their explanation from her mother she tried to drive them from her mind. She married Abraham Stanley, and had by him four children, all of whom died in infancy, a fact which the speaker commented upon as being physiologically very unbecoming to her. Her married life was very unhappy, and her husband, anxious to get rid of her, readily gave his permission that she should join the sect afterward known as the Shakers. Among them she speedily became a leader, and was soon known as "Mother Ann." In England she was persecuted and imprisoned, and once her jailers tried to starve her to death by not giving her anything to eat for fourteen days. Almost immediately after her rescue she was again arrested, and this time she, a poor unlearned woman, confounded her judges by speaking in twenty-two distinct tongues. She escaped imprisonment on this occasion, and soon thereafter she received a revelation to come to America, and 100 years ago last August she arrived in this City after having miraculously preserved the lives of the Captain and crew of the vessel during a storm upon the passage. When coming up Pearl street she saw a woman sitting in a doorway. She went up to her and said it had been revealed that she and her company should stay in her house, and they did so until they found homes of their own. In this country, too, they were persecuted, but they clung to their beliefs with the bluffness and obstinacy of English minds. Elder Loomis then said that the doctrines taught by this woman and which the Shakers of to-day held, were misapprehended. He proceeded to state what those doctrines are, the principal and distinguishing ones being community of goods, celibacy of life, non-combativeness, and a distinction in government between Church and State. The first he believed to be a very Christian thing. It was practiced by the early Christians, and was taught by Christ, and he was unable to understand how to-day in a Christian people there could be brethren and sisters, some of whom were rich and some poor, some masters and some slaves. These things were not so among the Shakers. The Shakers, too, would not fight. All wars came, he said, from lustfulness and general selfishness, and all warriors from Washington to Grant, were unchristian. Upon a third doctrine he remarked that, although Shakers loved all who did marry, they themselves did not do so because it had been revealed to them that they should not. It was true that St. Jerome had remarked that marriage peoples the earth, while celibacy depopulates it; but still it was not right that the people of the resurrection should do these things. Upon the last branch of his subject he remarked, let us be jealous of our political and religious liberties, and let us keep Church and State apart, lest they come together to destroy the rights of the people. Let us begin by keeping the Bible out of the public schools, and by excluding the God of the Jews from the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] He concluded by remarking that the Shakers did not worship Jesus Christ as a man, but the principles He enunciated they loved and practiced, and the more they practiced them the more they loved them. [Applause.]

After another song Eldress Harriet Bullard was introduced. She also touched upon the marriage question. The children of earth, she said, marry and are given in marriage. But among the children of the resurrection regeneration is above generation, and they could not do these things. She then touched upon the woman question, and eulogized those noble women, Lucy Stone, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. But she thought woman had her own peculiar sphere, and politics was as much outside of it as it was outside of the angels. Woman, she thought, ought to study the laws of physical being, in order that she might present the world with healthy offspring. When woman comes into that plane they will be a blessing to society. She then referred to the fact that Ann Lee's children all died in infancy, and she explained it by saying that Ann Lee had been raised above the sphere of child-bearing, and therefore her children died. In the new order of things male and female, she said, would live together in harmonious union, like brothers and sisters, each supplementing the other. Then, she said, there would be such joys on earth as the Shakers are now experiencing.

Thomas Smith, who from the fact of his having no title is supposed to be a novitiate, closed the morning exercises. He said that whenever men or women appeared with a new idea, a new conception of principles, they were not listened to, but were declared unorthodox. He thought it strange that those who professed the principles Jesus enunciated should frown upon a critical investigation of new doctrines. The Shakers, he said, offered the joys of a higher life to those who preferred them to the restrictions of married life. Mr. Smith unfortunately did not pursue this subject further, but closed with a strong presentation of the need of freedom in all things. His address was followed by a song after which many of the audience crowded around the platform to enjoy a conversation with the Shakers. The latter received all comers like old friends, and it was some time before the audience entirely dispersed.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Miller opened the session with an address. He said his attention had been attracted by the following sentence upon the programme: "Jesus not the Christ." Upon this point, he said, he had been troubled. The Old Testament said Jesus was descended from David, but the New Testament, in the first chapter of Matthew, traced his origin back to Joseph. Then, touching upon Spiritualism, he said he saw no objection to the materialization of spirits. For if a living person could cause the body to disappear, why might not a dead person cause their spirit to appear? He then introduced

Elder John B. Vance, of Maine, who touched upon some peculiar ideas of the Shakers, especially that of holding all property in common. Selfishness he considered a great fault among Christians, and even among ministers. How, he asked, can the people have the Gospel preached when ministers stand out for $20,000 a year salary. He, too, referred to the marriage question, and the subject of the scientific reproduction of the human species—a subject which not a single speaker of the day, male or female, was able to entirely avoid. He preached a genuine Malthusian doctrine. He was afraid that if men and women beget children indiscriminately the earth would soon be overrun with inhabitants, as would be the fields with grain if the farmers allowed every kernel to reproduce itself. The cross that Jesus bore was, he said in conclusion, the warring against his animal propensities. At the close of these remarks, an individual in the audience endeavored to discuss the views advanced by the Elder, but the opportunity was not afforded him.

Elderess Antoinette Doolittle was next introduced to the audience. She was a matronly-looking old lady, who wore a most benevolent pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and had been a Shaker for fifty years. She spoke preliminarily upon the equality of women, which, she said, was a subject upon which the Shakers felt deeply. She, however, advanced no views different from those of Elderess Bullard, as reported in the morning session. Continuing her remarks, she said the fountains of life had become corrupt and exceedingly foul and diseased, for the marriage institution had become merely a cloak for licentiousness. The remedy for this was in a strong public sentiment, which is a peculiarly powerful element in America.

The final speaker of the afternoon was Elder Evans. In beginning he had a word to say about reproduction of our species, after which he passed to Spiritualism. He explained the recent manifestations of the Eddy Brothers by saying that there were certain portions of the earth which had a nearer connection with heaven than the others, and the Eddy homestead was such a place. The Eddys are, he said, of Scotch descent, and so they inherited their mediumship. He then referred to and contradicted the idea that a man's character has anything to do with his mediumship. He said a man might be a good medium and yet be in the daily practice of fraud. His early experience in Spiritualism had been in the house of his friend, Rev. Dr. Phelps, in Stratford, Conn., whose daughter had developed into a medium very much against her father's will. He concluded by giving it as his opinion that Spiritualism should be studied as a science and not as a religion.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the audience was much larger than at the morning and afternoon sessions combined, and Steinway Hall was comfortably filled. Dr. Miller made a few opening remarks, which served as a text for what was said by the speaker who followed him. He had been asked, he said, whether he was a Shaker, and if not, why he presided at their meetings. He was not a Shaker, but with some of their ideas he was completely in harmony. One sentence on the programme was:

"True religion is based on physiology, and secures salvation of both soul and body, supplying all spiritual and temporal wants." He could not see why the salvation of the human body should not be the basis of a religion. Jesus inculcated bodily health, and never forgave a man his sins without making him bodily whole. The Christian programme was to save a man after he was dead; but why should not man be saved while he is alive? He believed the time was coming when bodily laws would be the foundation of a religion. These few words served as the basis of what Elder Evans said in the remarks which he then offered. "Shakerism, the religion of health," seemed to be his text, though none was announced. Jesus was the minister of health, the speaker remarked, and before he said to a man, "Go, and sin no more," he always healed his body. And so, too, nowadays, it is not until a man is perfectly well that he is prepared to attend to the affairs of his soul. Then, referring to the peculiarly Shakeristic topic, he said that the relation of the sexes should be maintained only for the generative motive; simply for the continuance of their race in perfect health of body and mind. The Elder then proceeded in very much the same strain as the speakers who had given their thoughts upon this subject at the morning and afternoon sessions. He was followed in a very few words by Elderess White, formerly a resident of this City, who, from an experience of twenty-five years, gave her testimony to the purity and happiness of her life in her Shaker home. After a few songs the evening's session concluded, and with it the Convention.

MR. DISRAELI ON CONSERVATISM IN ENGLAND.

On the evening of Nov. 9, the usual inaugural banquet was given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to her Majesty's Ministers, in Guildhall. Mr. Disraeli, in response to the toast "The Health of Her Majesty's Ministers," said:

"MY LORD MAYOR: This is not the first occasion on which I have had, in this hall, the honor of returning the thanks of her Majesty's Government for the distinction which you have offered to us. Six years have elapsed since I had the proud office to fulfill. And, my Lord Mayor, I could not help reflecting, when you proposed this toast, on what had happened in those six years. More remarkable events than probably have occurred in any similar interval of modern history, perhaps I might say of ancient history. In that interval of time, larger armies have been brought into the field than are upon record—using instruments of destruction which the most speculative men of science fifty years ago could not have contemplated. During that interval Empires have been created and Empires have disappeared. Republics have been proclaimed in sight of your own cliffs and of your own dominions. More sovereignties have been abolished than during the Revolutionary war, and among them that immemorial and sacred throne which Emperors and Kings for centuries had failed to control has vanished like a dream. Yet during all this period, amid all this change and turbulence, the people of England have remained tranquil and content. It was not always so. But a few years ago, comparatively speaking, in the memory of many, I dare say of the majority, within this hall, the proclamation of a Republic in a neighboring country seemed the sign of sedition throughout the whole of this country. This very city, for one day, was virtually placed in a state of siege. You had to appeal to the great military genius of the age again to conduct your operations. The civil power rallied around him with a manifestation of patriotism which will never be forgotten. Artillery was planted upon your bridges, and for four-and-twenty hours women and children were not allowed to leave their roofs. It is impossible to refrain from asking what has produced this great change. It has occurred because the people are contented; they have obtained that which they most anxiously desired, and, because the Legislature thought it was politic and just, it was given with no grudging hand; [cheers;] and they are tranquil because they are content. [Cheers.] My lord, one of the consequences of this change in public feeling on the part of the people of this country is—although I have no intention of touching on the forbidden province of party politics, still, as a matter of fact and explanatory of my position at the present moment, I may say—one of the consequences of this change of feeling is that her Majesty has called to her Council a Conservative Administration. [Cheers.] I have been alarmed recently by learning from what I suppose is the highest Liberal authority that a Conservative Government cannot endure because it has been returned by Conservative working men, and that a Conservative working man is an anomaly. [A laugh.] We have been told that a working man cannot be Conservative, for he has nothing to conserve—he has neither land nor capital, [a laugh,]—as if there were not other things in the world as precious as land and capital. My Lord Mayor, I may be allowed, in passing, to observe that there are things in my opinion, and I hope and believe in yours, even more precious than land and capital, [cheers,] and without which land and capital themselves would be of little worth. [Cheers.] What, for instance, is land without liberty? And what is capital without justice? [Cheers.] The working classes of this country have inherited personal rights which the nobility of other nations do not yet possess. Their persons and their homes are sacred. They have no fear of arbitrary arrests or domiciliary visits. [Cheers.] They know, as the Lord Chancellor has justly reminded us, that the administration of law in this country is pure, and that it is no respecter of individuals or classes. They know very well that their industry is unfettered—that by the law of this country they may combine to protect the interests of labor, and, as the Commander in Chief has well reminded us, they know that, though it is open to all of them to serve their Sovereign by land or sea, no one can be dragged from his craft or his hearth to enter a military service which is repugnant to him. [Cheers.] Surely these are privileges which are worthy of being preserved. [Cheers.] Can we therefore be surprised that a nation which possesses such rights should wish to preserve them? [Cheers.] And if that be the case, is it wonderful that the working classes are Conservative? [Loud cheers.]

After glancing at the peaceful state of the nation, Mr. Disraeli then made the following references to foreign affairs: "As for pretending that, in the present state of affairs on the Continent, there is no cause for anxiety, that would be trifling with any body of intelligent men that one addressed; but I can express at least the belief of her Majesty's Ministers, that there is a unanimous desire at the present moment on the part of the great Powers to maintain peace, [cheers,] and I can express the belief of her Majesty's Ministers that that peace will be maintained. [Cheers.] His Excellency in addressing us has reverted to some political circumstances connected with his country which it was interesting to recall to our recollection. Without entering into observations which can in any way be misinterpreted, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief that in this country generally there is an admiration of the elasticity which France has shown under her almost unheard-of disasters [cheers;] and I have such confidence in the wise forbearance and the prudent magnanimity which her present rulers have shown, that I believe in their conduct we shall find another element for the maintenance of that peace in which we have confidence. [Cheers.]

SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

THE FOUR-MILE AND REPEAT CONTEST FOR $25,000.

KATIE PEASE WINS IN TWO STRAIGHT HEATS—TIME, 7:43¼, 7:36¼.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 15.

Yesterday the largest crowd that ever assembled on a race-course in this State witnessed the four-mile and repeat race for a purse of $25,000, offered by the Pacific Jockey Club. At a low estimate, spectators to the number of 30,000 saw the race. The pool selling was very lively, and pools of $1,400 and $1,500 were very common. Over $200,000 worth of pool tickets were sold on yesterday's race. Katie Pease was still a big favorite. The following pools sold just before the start will serve to show the odds:

Katie Pease	$225	$525	$950
Thad Stevens	100	210	400
The Field	100	180	320
Joe Daniels	55	90	250

The positions drawn were: Daniels, first; Stevens, second; Katie Pease, third; Alpha, fourth; Hock-Hocking, fifth; Henry, sixth; Hardwood, outside. The track was in splendid condition, having been well watered and dragged last night. At 2:40 everything was in readiness, and the horses called to the wire. One false start was made, Hock-Hocking rushing away for the lead. The second attempt was more successful, the six horses getting off in the following order: Hock-Hocking, Katie Pease, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, Hardwood, Alpha, and Henry last. Hock-Hocking showed the way, round to the quarter-pole, but that reached, Thad was driven to the front, and led round to the half-pole, the remaining horses being bunched. When Thad showed ahead at the half-mile, the crowd yelled and cheered in the most frantic manner, while the old horsemen looked in a wondering way to see him leading so soon. Katie Pease was galloping along easily behind, Henessey having her well in hand. As they came round the turn into the homestretch, they were shut out from the view of the reporters in the Reporters' Stand. A little below the one-eighth they came into sight again, Thad still leading, and the horses passed under the wire the first time as follows: Thad Stevens first by two lengths, Hock-Hocking second, and Katie Pease last, under a quiet pull. These positions were maintained to the quarter-pole. From there to the half-mile Hock-Hocking drew a bit nearer to Thad. At the three-quarter pole Thad still had a long lead; but Alpha had shortened the distance between her and Hocking. Joe Daniels had fallen behind, and was running by Katie Pease, who seemed to be satisfied with the pace, and in no anxiety to force it. Stevens, as he was leading, was contented, and so the speed continued unvaried up the stretch and under the wire, Stevens having the best of it by a length and a half, Hock-Hocking second, and Daniels, Henry, and Pease being the last three. The run to the half of the third was made in no quicker time than in the mile previous, Thad still leading, and Hock-Hocking running neck-and-tail with him. After leaving the half, Henessey let the mare out a little. Apparently it was just what she wanted, and having a little more head given her, she began closing up the gap. Daniels, who had been running a length ahead of the mare, took the hint and closed up on Alpha. From here to the finish of the mile the running was better than at any time in the heat—it being the fastest half mile in the heat; at the three-quarter pole Hardwood was only a neck behind Stevens, Daniels was making a rush to the front, and Katie Pease began closing rapidly upon Daniels. In this position they passed the judges' stand, and entered upon the last and fourth mile.

Stevens still held the lead around the upper turn, and into the backstretch; Ross was driving him, and Barbee was driving Daniels for all he was worth, and still Henessey had his mare well in hand, and was neck-and-neck with Joe Daniels, Alpha being behind. After passing the half-mile pole Pease got a little more head, and galloped straight to the front. It was now evident that the filly had had the heat from the start in her own hands, and the only excitement left to the crowd was to look for what Thad Stevens could do in the way of second or third place. Coming round the turn Daniels passed Stevens, and took the second place. Hardwood was the next to throw his dust to old Thad, and from here to the end of the mile it was a simple gallop home for Katie Pease, who crossed the line three long lengths ahead of Daniels, Stevens third, Hardwood fourth, Henry fifth, Hock-Hocking sixth, Alpha seventh and last. Time—7:43¼.

The betting men cheered and hurrahed, as they always do when their favorite wins, and those who had backed the field made a rush for the pool-seller to try and hedge. This they found to be rather difficult. It was a settled fact that, barring accident, Katie Pease must win the next heat, and so the race. The mare looked even better than when she started, fresh, and not a bit blown. Her rider smiled grimly and asked if those were the fellows they brought him out to ride against. Ross' riding of Stevens was by no means good. He did not help his horse a particle. Had he known how to jockey his horse as Barbee did Joe Daniels, he would have forced Henessey to give Katie Pease her head, and better time would have been made, though all the jockeying that even Fordham could have done would never have brought Thad in ahead of Katie Pease yesterday.

The following pools are a fair sample of those which were sold between the heats:

Pease	$1,200	$1,250	$600
Thad. Stevens	360	420	130
Daniels	190	190	90
The Field	155	210	110

The Paris Mutuels were so largely patronized that all the printed tickets upon the favorite had been sold, and persons wishing to invest were told that Thad, Daniels, and the Field, were the only horses they could buy. It was certainly a most singular mode of proceeding, to continue to sell tickets upon the other horses after it had been announced that there were no tickets for Katie Pease. By doing this, they raised very much the value of the tickets which were held on Katie Pease. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at this course of action.

SECOND HEAT.—At 3:30 the horses were rung up for the second heat. Alpha had been drawn by her owners, with the consent of the judges, Mr. Hall stating that she was quite lame and unable to run. The six horses came to the start, Katie Pease looking quite fresh and full of play. They got away at the first attempt. Henry had the best of the start, Daniels second, Stevens third, and Katie Pease again taking her place at the rear. Henry showed the way through the whole of the first mile, Daniels keeping just ahead of Katie Pease, who was determined to run a trailing race. They ended the first mile in the following order: Henry, Stevens, Hock-Hocking, Hardwood, Daniels, Katie Pease. Going down the first half of the backstretch Thad. Stevens was urged, and, drawing up on Henry, lapped him at the end of the half-mile. Hardwood then made at Henry, and, after keeping by him a few rods, passed him and took the second place. Hennessey, who had time, place, and everything else in his hands, now gave the filly a little more rein, and she came up alongside of Daniels. Her spurt acted upon those ahead of her, and the mile was finished in two seconds better time than the previous one. Coming down the stretch Stevens was again urged and responded sufficiently to hold his place at the head, Henry passing the stand a close second, Hardwood third, Daniels and Hock-Hocking neck-and-neck, and Katie Pease keeping along at her ease. In the third mile, until they all got round the turn and on the straight tack there was no change in their relative positions, the struggle between Daniels and Hock-Hocking being very fine. Once in the backstretch Katie Pease was given a little head, and she drew up on Daniels, passed him, ran on at Hock-Hocking, lapped him, and then passed him. Before the horses had reached the three-quarter pole the filly had gone to the front, and from that point out acted as pilot for the rest. Daniels, too, was ridden past Henry and Stevens, and began to close up on the mare; but as soon as Hennessey noticed it he drew away, and widened the space between Katie and the rest. As they passed the stand it was self-evident that Katie Pease would win the race. The shouts and applause were tremendous, and could have been heard for miles. As they entered upon the last and fourth mile, all the jockeys except Hennessey began to "persuade" their horses. Hennessy never lifted his arm. Barbee was driving very hard, and when at the quarter-pole had closed up on Katie Pease. At the half mile they were neck-and-neck, and after a short run in this manner, Daniels, unable to make the running with the mare, fell back. Going to the three-quarter pole Barbee applied the whip and spur vigorously, and it seemed as though he would soon compel Hennessey to lift his whip-hand; but all of a sudden he stopped short—broken down.

The other horses then made a rush for the second place. Henry, who had been running two lengths behind Daniels, kept widening the distance between him and the other horses, who were running all in a bunch. Katie Pease galloped home an easy winner in 7:36¼, the winner of the purse and race; Henry, second place and money, Hardwood third, Stevens fourth, Hock-Hocking distanced, Daniels last.

Judges—James Haworth, the Bay District's standing judge; Hon. N. Coombs, of Napa, and A. J. Bryant, President of the Pacific Jockey Club. They were accompanied by Gov. Leland Stanford, President of the Bay District Agricultural Association.

Distance Judges—Charles Hosmer, Fred Collier, and Gen. Evans.

Timers—E. J. Weeks, San Francisco; Col. Tom Bodley, San José; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; John Howes, San Francisco; William Watt, Grass Valley, and two friends.

THE TIME—FIRST HEAT.

First mile	2:02½	7:43¼
Second mile	1:56¾	
Third mile	1:56	
Fourth mile	1:48	

SECOND HEAT.

First mile	1:57¾	7:36¼
Second mile	1:55¾	
Third mile	1:49½	
Fourth mile	1:53¼	

The time of the different miles shows how completely Hennessey held the whole race in his hand, and, in point of fact, set the pace while he was trailing, beginning the first heat with a mile in 2:02½, and gradually improving it to 1:48 in the fourth mile. In the second heat, too, his first mile was 1:57¾, and his fourth improved to 1:53¼. Being pushed a little by Daniels in the third mile, he let the filly out and made it in 1:49½, but when in the fourth mile there was nothing to hurry for, he saved her.

SUMMARY.

BAY VIEW DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FAIR GROUNDS, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14, 1874.—Second meeting of the Pacific Jockey Club; purse, $25,000 gold, for all ages, four miles and repeat.

A. S. Gage's ch. m. Katie Pease, 4 years old, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield. (Hennessey;) 101 pounds	1	1
P. Robson's b. h. Henry, 4 years old, by Norfolk, dam Versalia (F. Ross;) 104 pounds	5	2
W. Pierce's b. h. Hardwood, 4 years old, by Woodburn, dam Moss Rose. (Pierce;) 104 pounds	3	3
C. McLaughlin's ch. h. Thad Stevens, 9 years old, by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, (C. Ross;) 114 pounds	4	4
L. R. Martin's ch. h. Joe Daniels, 5 years old, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter, (Barbee;) 110 pounds	2	dis.
J. C. Simpson's c. h. Hock-Hocking, 4 years old, by Kingmaster, dam Young Fashion, (Simms;) 104 pounds	6	dis.
R. T. O'Hanlon's b. m. Alpha, 4 years old, by Hercules, dam Waxy, (Howson;) 101 pounds	7	dr.

The result of the race was positive proof that the horses were ridden to win, and, moreover, that the best horse did win.

FISH CULTURE.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF VERMONT FOR 1873-74.

Hardly any State possesses a larger water area in proportion to its size than Vermont, there being no less than 77,315 acres of superficial water, made up of lakes and ponds of fifty acres and upward. So far all this available water has been left to the original fish—the pickerel, sun-fish, sucker, and dace. It is the opinion of the Commissioners, Mr. M. C. Edmunds and Dr. M. Goldsmith, that in the place of these rather worthless fish, in the majority of cases, black bass should be substituted, and that in other localities salmon, trout, land-locked salmon, and white fish, could be advantageously introduced. The labors of the Commissioners have been, however, mainly directed within the last two years to stocking the rivers of the State with the anadromous fishes, shad, and salmon, and under the care of these energetic gentlemen quite a stock of these fish have been introduced into the various rivers and streams of Vermont. In December of 1873, some 35,000 California salmon (*salmo quinnat*) were put into the Missiquoi River, and in May and June of the present year some 160,000 young fry of the *salmo solar* were placed in other streams. The four States, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, being equally interested in the fish products of the Connecticut River. The Commissioners of Fisheries of these States agreed to make this river the test one as to the feasibility of restocking the depleted rivers of New-England with fish, and the introduction of salmon into the Connecticut River will be continued for some time to come by all the States. At present something over a million of salmon have been put into it. Should, then, the proper precautions be used, such as of constructing fish-ways and protecting the fish, there is no reason to suppose that salmon will not be as plentiful in time to come in the New-England rivers as they are to-day in the Scotch streams. Public impatience is, however, something difficult to overcome, for it will be neither next year nor the year after that the results will be shown. Quite a series of years must elapse before the salmon, grown to proper size, ready to reproduce its kind, will return to the rivers where they were first placed. The whole of the young fish were obtained from the salmon eggs produced at the Bucksport Salmon-breeding Works in Maine. The point of economy in procuring eggs from the works in Maine is shown by the fact that, while formerly $40 in gold was paid per 1,000 for Canadian eggs, they are now bought from the Bucksport works at $5, currency, per 1,000. Through the aid of the United States Commissioner, some 1,175,000 young shad have been placed in Vermont. This experiment is a most interesting one in regard to stocking interior waters with shad, that is in those streams which empty into lakes and not into to the sea. It is an endeavor made to change the migratory instincts of this particular fish, and an attempt to confine it to rivers and lakes. Messrs. Edmunds and Goldsmith state that this Summer large schools of young shad were seen in Lake Champlain, confirming Mr. Seth Green's theory, that shad might be taught to find their food in the deep waters of our lakes and become permanent. The report of the Commissioners is singularly interesting, as in it may be found details of the visit of Dr. Goldsmith to Germany and his interview with the members of the German Fish Union, in which such distinguished men as Prof. Virchow and Dr. Peters hold prominent positions. Dr. Goldsmith states that in Germany fishing rights in some cases belong to the municipality, and sometimes to the land-owners, but that in all cases it is regarded as a valuable property, and protected. The scarcity and cost of animal food has led to the adoption of fish culture as a domestic economy, and that "while beef and bread are of nearly double the cost that they are in our State, fish—inland fish, fish from brooks and little rivers—are cheaper than in America. Every artificial lake made to adorn and beautify royal or baronial residences is made to yield fish, and the pretentious lakes about our Royal hunting castles are drawn off once in two or three years and made to yield their crops for the market." The quantity and cheapness of the fish in Germany, Dr. Goldsmith thinks, is due to the conservative influence of the German fishing laws, and to the utilization of all available water. In referring to the value of fishing privileges in Vermont, the commissioner affirms that there are many farms in Vermont that could be rented for more money than the ground is worth if greater attention was paid to the propagation of fish, and laws enacted for their protection.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

John McManus, aged forty, and Charles McCallum, aged thirty-two, quarreled last evening in front of their residence, No. 144 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, and during the fight which ensued McCallum stabbed McManus five times about the body with a pocket-knife, inflicting serious wounds. McManus was taken into his house and attended by Dr. Morgan, and McCallum was locked up.

The Ladd Patent Stiffened Gold Watch Cases have proved themselves in wear a superior and standard article. In the eight years they have been before the public they have steadily gained in popular confidence and esteem. Made of thick plates of gold and nickel composition, thoroughly welded together, and rolled to the requisite thickness, they are, while equally handsome, stronger and more durable than the finest solid gold cases of the same weight of metal, and at one-third or one-half the cost. With good movements, they make the cheapest, most elegant, and serviceable gold watches in market, and are to be had of respectable dealers in all parts of the country. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Pimples, Blackheads, Eruptions of all kinds. Cure guaranteed. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle; in quarts at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BURCHARD—LESTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., CHARLES L. BURCHARD to FLORENCE, daughter of Joseph H. Lester, Esq. No cards.

ROSS—RYERSON.—At Newark, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D., Mr. KENARD J. ROSS, of Pittston, Penn., to Miss SARAH A. RYERSON, of Newark, N. J., daughter of the late Martin J. Ryerson.

SANSON—McPHERSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, D. D., THOMAS J. SANSON, to FANNIE G. MCPHERSON. All of this City.

VANNIER—WEBSTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the Church of Our Saviour, Brooklyn, by Rev. Robert C. Booth, assisted by Rev. William M. Postlethwaite, MARION, eldest daughter of M. and M. A. Webster, to EMILE H. VANNIER, of Succasunna, N. J.

☞ *Jerseyman* please copy.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH ARTHUR, widow of the late Andrew Arthur, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Method st Church, Belleville, this day, (Nov. 23,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

ALLERTON.—At North Salem, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 21, CLARA, daughter of the late Milton B. Allerton.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of Mr. Edward T. Hunt, North Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 9 A. M. Burial service, at Dover Plains, N. Y., at 1:30 P. M., same day.

BEACH.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874, at his residence, corner of 59th st. and Broadway, after a lingering illness, E. MILLS BEACH.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st., near Madison av., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

CAROLIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22 inst., DENIS, the only surviving son of the late Dinis Carolin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 123 East 12th st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DE FERUSSAC.—On Friday, Nov. 20, ALICE, wife of Count De Ferussac, and daughter of the late Col. Herman Thorn, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies at St. Ann's Church, 12th st., near 4th av., on Monday, Nov. 23, at 9:30 A. M.

GUNNER.—On Saturday morning, of consumption, HATTIE BEATRICE, eldest daughter of John and Kate Gunner, aged 15 years, 1 month, 13 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 322 East 55th st., at 12:30 P. M., on Monday, the 23d inst. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

GREGORY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 22, 1874, JOSEPHINE A., youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. and Josephine A. Gregory, aged 7 years.

Funeral at the house of her parents on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HERITAGE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 21, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE C. HERITAGE, infant son of Charles W. and Melissa Heritage, aged 4 years and 11 days.

Funeral services Monday, Nov. 23, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. at the residence of his grandfather, George Colver, corner Ogden and Cedar sts., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

HICKS.—At Flushing, L. I., on seventh day (21st inst.), SARAH T., widow of the late Silas Hicks, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mary E. Cock, Flushing, on third day morning next (24th inst.), at 11:30.

HOADLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Nov. 21, 1874, TAPPAN HOADLEY, son of the late David Hoadley, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Episcopal Church, Englewood, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11 A. M. Train leaves at 9:30 A. M. from foot of Chambers st., via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.

JACKSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, at Montclair, N. J., CAROLINE J., JACKSON, widow of the late Luther Jackson, of this City.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. A. B. Wolfe, Hillside av., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Astoria, Long Island City, on Saturday, Nov. 21, GEORGE KOUWENHOVEN, aged 81 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

LELAND.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, AUGUSTUS LELAND aged 74.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9:30.

LAYTIN.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, 1874, WILLIAM LAYTIN, aged 78 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at 10:30 A. M., Wednesday, Nov. 25, from his late residence, No. 175 Madison av.

LUGAR.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 21, FANNIE H., wife of George C. Lugar.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 102 East 58th st., New-York, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORISON.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, THOMAS A. MORISON, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, ANDREW H., son of Andrew and Johanna Mitchell.

Also, on Sunday morning, 22d inst., MARY FRANCIS MITCHELL.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 23, inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 8th st., near Washington av., Morrisania, N. Y.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., Friday, Nov. 20, of diphtheria, GEORGE CORNELL, aged 7 years; also, on Sunday, 22d inst., HENRY EDGAR BARTOW, aged 4 years, children of Dr. H. Laurence and Emma Bartow Sheldon.

Funeral services at Church of the Holy Trinity, 5th av., corner 125th st, Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

SLOTT.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, JOHANNES C. SLOTT, Ex-Captain of Police, of paralysis, in his 63d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the United Presbyterian Church, 9th and 10th avs., 44th st., at 1 P. M., on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

SUYDAM.—On Friday, 20th inst., Mrs. SUSAN M. SUYDAM, in the 72d year of her age, widow of the late James H. Suydam.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 476 West 22d st.

WINANS.—On Friday, 20th November, JOHN C. WINANS, aged 73, President Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence at Ravenswood, L. I., on Monday, 23d, at 1 o'clock. Carriages at Hunter's Point from 12 to 12:45. The remains will be interred in the "Marble Cemetery" (2d st. and Bowery).

Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

WHITING.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 21, at No. 39 East 33d st., FRANCIS HELEN, youngest daughter of Walter B. and Antonia Verrier Whiting.

The remains will be interred at Wilmington, Del.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

APPEAL OF THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth st.

The Five Points House of Industry makes its annual appeal to the public for aid, and presents to its friends the following statement of its work during the past year:

Eleven hundred and eleven persons sheltered.
Four hundred thousand meals given.
One hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of bread used.
More than five thousand articles of clothing furnished.
More than twelve hundred pairs of shoes given away.
An average of 375 children and adults daily at the tables, in addition to some sixty to seventy families supplied with bread, potatoes, coal, tea, sugar, and money.
Fourteen hundred meals given on Thanksgiving Day last year to any who chose to come.

We desire this year to follow our annual custom, and feed all the men, women, and children who may come.

Notwithstanding the misrepresentation made during the past year regarding the management of the institution, the Trustees feel that the record of the House since its incorporation in 1854, having helped to save from vice and crime during that period 25,800 children, who have been enrolled in its school, is a sufficient guarantee that the confidence so generously bestowed has not been misplaced.

The Trustees invite and urge the public at all times to visit and inspect the house.

The support of the house is almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and an urgent appeal for help is made.

Food, second-hand clothing, shoes, and money will be very gratefully received.

The safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer.

On Thanksgiving Day most interesting services will be held in the chapel at 12 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite, perform calisthenic exercises, &c.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children in our spacious play-room, where visitors may see them at the tables.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished, the annual dinner for the outside poor will be served—an affecting sight.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the day with us.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS K. JESUP, President.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Secretary.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.
G. H. MORGAN,
CHARLES ELY,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
A. VAN RENSSELAER,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM.

ART SALE!

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOV. 23.
At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

MARBLE SCULPTURE.

The most important collection of Sculpture in Marble ever offered for sale in this country is NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ART ROOMS, by the celebrated artists Marshall, Wood, and Rauch; also by the American artists Ives and Park.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 26, 1874, AT HOWARD MISSION,
No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.
Doors open at 11 o'clock.

Opening exercises commence at 11:30. Interesting speakers to be present. Sweet singing by the Mission children.

Dinner served from 11 to 1 o'clock. All interested are invited to be present.

BARTLETT CRYSTAL AND REFLECTING LAMP excel all. Four sizes. Trade marks—"Grand," "Boulevard," "Street," and "Park." General U. S. Depot, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.; at London, 74 Fleet st.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-York. Extract last annual report: "The BARTLETT LAMPS meet with general favor. Applications are made by property holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The cost for keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly 50 per cent. less." Signed, GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner. Citizens can see the improvement and contrast by looking at the Bartlett (New) "Boulevard" Lamps now being placed upon upper (New) Broadway, 34th to 59th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway. Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—DECEMBER No. has articles on Transmission of Moral Tendencies; What and When Shall we Drink; Regulating Vice; Compulsory Ventilation; Danger of Hearty Suppers; Faith, A Remedial Agent; The Skin and the Blood; Taking Cold; Food Nuts—Chestnuts, Acorns, Pea-nuts, and How to Cook and Eat Them; My First and My Last Cigar, by Rev. Dr. Talmage, &c. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. New volume begins with the next number. Subscribe now. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—MILLARD'S GREAT SONG, "Amalia," "What'er Betide," and "Not a Sing," 50c. each; Thomas' fine ballad, "I Could Live in a Desert," 40c.; Signor Alcites' new "Ave Maria," 40c.; Koling's "Chasse Au Lion," 75c.; Wilson's "Boat Song," 60c.; Wels' "Alda," "Lohengrin," and "Princesse de Trebizonde," 75c. each; "Mme. Angot" Lancers, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE [illegible], President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARCOY'S "SOUTH AMERICA."

TRAVELS IN SOUTH AMERICA FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. By PAUL MARCOY. Illustrated by 525 engravings on wood, drawn by E. Riou, and ten maps from drawings by the author. 2 vols. super royal quarto. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

In describing these magnificent volumes it is difficult to say which characteristic deserves the highest praise. Very naturally the illustrations first attract attention. These are not only profuse, they reproduce with evident fidelity and accuracy the wide range of landscape, the infinite variety of vegetation, the ruins, the temples, the palaces of this most interesting continent, as well as the peculiarities of the different tribes which live along the Amazon, and on some of its most important tributaries. Maps drawn with the most minute care exhibit not only the route followed by the traveler, but the topography of this important region. The grace and artistic skill displayed in the drawing, and the delicacy of effect attained in the printing, are enough to convince one that the perfection of wood engraving has at last been reached, while the execution of the maps is, in its way, quite as excellent. Had M. Marcoy left us only his portfolio, he would have given us a far more accurate and comprehensive idea of South America than is anywhere else attainable. But he has done more than this. His maps and illustrations are interpreted by a narrative which shows him to be not only an irrepressibly vivacious Frenchman, full of humor and wit, but an accomplished naturalist, a learned archæologist, an accurate ethnologist and linguist, and last of all, enough of a musician to be able to preserve the death songs, the laments, and the dance tunes of the Indian tribes with which he came in contact. Such a man traveling for the love of adventure, to find fresh materials for his pencil, to observe and note that which was novel and piquant in social life and character, ready, as the editor and translator of these volumes expresses it, "to sketch a typical portrait or a gorgeous tropical landscape, to gossip with the indigenes in their own habitations, or to compare notes with the priests in the mission establishments over the native rum"—such a man could not fail in the course of twelve years' journeying in so interesting a country as South America to gather up a large amount of extremely curious and valuable information. This we have presented here in a form at once singularly attractive to the eye and fascinating to the reader or student.

In one respect the record of M. Marcoy's journeyings might have been improved. There is a singular lack of dates throughout the narrative; but South America has so long remained practically uninfluenced by the great movements which have affected the people of other countries—there has been so little progress, save in the Empire of Brazil, in any part of the vast continent—that observations upon the political or social aspects of the regions M. Marcoy traversed might not need modification for a half century after they were made. Still it would have given definiteness and value to the narrative if this defect had been noted and remedied in the English translation. But this is the single blemish in a work in every other respect of surpassing merit. An exceedingly clear sketch map of the continent is supplemented by nine itinerary maps, which not only lay down the route of the traveler so that it may be followed step by step; they also reproduce the topography and hydrography of the entire district of the Amazon with great minuteness and apparent accuracy. From these maps it appears that M. Marcoy landed from Liverpool at Ilay, the port of Arequipa. Thence he passed through Acopia and Cuzco, where he struck the head waters of the River Ucayale, one of the most important affluents of the Amazon. Reaching this great river at Nauta, he followed it to its outfall into the Atlantic, thus traversing the entire continent nearly through its greatest breadth, and visiting in the most leisurely and deliberate manner the regions which are the fullest of interest to the naturalist and the ethnologist.

Any attempt to follow M. Marcoy step by step upon these extended journeyings would reduce us to the necessity of giving a simple itinerary of his travels. The unfailing sprightliness and humor of the narrative can but be indicated by summarizing from detached passages some of the characteristic descriptions in which the volumes abound.

Arequipa, eight times partially destroyed, and thrice overthrown from its very foundation by earthquakes, was the first important city visited by M. Marcoy. At the time of his sojourn there it had a total of 2,064 houses for a population of 17,000 souls. The number of cabarets in the city was 928, "a figure which may at first seem very high, but will not be thought extraordinary if we bear in mind the burning thirst of a people who live and multiply over a volcano." The churches of Arequipa, often destroyed and rebuilt, are for the most part from two to three centuries old, and their interiors make a most extravagant display of wealth. Gold and silver, precious stones, and rich draperies are lavished with prodigality upon the altars and vestments of the images. A wholesome terror of committing an outrage upon Holy Church is, we are assured, all that restrains the petty thieves, with which the city is thronged, from laying violent hands upon this wealth which is so recklessly exposed. Men who would think very little of cutting the throat of a *huaso* or *cholo* for the sake of emptying his pockets, would not steal a wax candle from a church "for fear of hell and eternal fire." This article of faith, our author confidently predicts, must sooner or later be undermined. "The day will come, if it has not already arrived, when these sons of the soil, civilized by contact with packet boats, steamboats, and transatlantic cables, will seek to rival the pickpockets of Europe, and, depend upon it, their first essay will be a master stroke."

The private life of the Arequipians, we are told, is restricted in the case of the women to gossip on the politics of the day, or the small talk of the city conveyed by *cholas, chinas*, negresses, and chamber-maids, who constitute the always numerous domestic household. In general they make few visits, but content themselves with keeping up a verbal communication by means of their chamber-women, and of perpetually exchanging flowers, fruits, and sweets, "accompanied by compliments sweeter still." These women are in person of middling stature. Still they carry themselves well; their shoulders are finely formed; their feet are small, and their movements are distinguished by that rhythmic balancing of the hips which the Spaniards call *meneo*, from the verb *menear*, and which the French *remuer* translates with sufficient point. If to these charms be added "that of their intelligent and lively looks, features delicate but irregular, black eyes whose glances are like winged arrows, their vermilion lips, from which repartees and sparkling conceits, seasoned with a touch of Andalusian salt, are poured out like apples and raisins from the horn of plenty, the reader may form some idea perhaps of these charming creatures, who are allied to Spain by their ancestors, and to Peru by their ancestresses."

Certainly this glowing and eloquent description, which might be paralleled from accounts given of the female residents of other cities where M. Marcoy tarried, proves him to be a true Frenchman in his appreciation of the sex. For a fashionable woman of Arequipa the very height of *bon ton* is to have for her carpet bearer when she goes to church (hassocks or *prie-dieus* are unknown in Peru, and pieces of carpet are used to kneel upon) a little Indian from the Sierra Nevada; whether a boy or girl is of no consequence, but the little dwarf should be as round as a tub and clothed in the traditional costume, which is designedly exaggerated to render it grotesque. To be followed by a couple of these marmots is the very height of fashion. These little Indians are bought in the Sierras from some native family for a few piastres and a supply of cocoa and brandy. An admirer cannot present the lady of his heart with a gift more sure to be highly appreciated, and a parting injunction to the traveler leaving home for the Sierras is almost invariably, "My life, do not forget to bring me a little Indian." The young autocthone is for a few years made a great pet of. When he reaches his twelfth or thirteenth year, however, his legs are found to have grown too long for the office of carpet bearer. He is accordingly banished from the parlor, deprived of his livery, and passed on to the kitchen, where the domestics, of whose little secrets he has so long been the tale-bearer, make him pay by many a twitch of the nose for his past indiscretions and prosperity. Sometimes the young man will remain in the family to which he has been attached in the capacity of domestic; sometimes he quits it and goes elsewhere, or becomes one of the floating out-door population of Arequipa.

The account given of the Shrove Tuesday Festival in Arequipa throws into the shade all the stories told of carnivals elsewhere, whether in Rome or New-Orleans. Hen's eggs play a most important part in this solemnity. Indeed, it is estimated that on Shrove Tuesday over $150,000 are spent on eggs alone in Arequipa. All through the year the eggs, as they are consumed, are broken only at one end, and the shells are carefully preserved. The week preceding the festival is spent in preparing them for use. Three women unite in this employment. One of them dilutes gamboge, indigo, and carmine in a tubful of water, the second fills the egg shells with the tincture, while the third closes the opening by means of little squares of cloth fastened with a liquefied wax, which congeals immediately. These shells are then exposed for sale by the basketful at the corners of every street, and at daylight on Shrove Tuesday the fun begins. The two sexes clothe themselves in white from head to foot. Those of a family who are first up assail all whom they can catch in bed with three or four eggs of various colors, and follow up the accolade with a plentiful sprinkling of flour. The unlucky victim removes his pasty mask as best he can, clothes himself in his turn with the white armor of the combat, and, supplied with eggs and flour, revenges on all around him the affront he has received. The fun thus commenced waxes more furious as the day advances, until in the afternoon "Arequipa is one immense mouth, from which escapes a continuous roar." Then troops of horses—decayed, one-eyed, foundered—are brought from the Pampilla, a desert north of the city, and are offered for sale on the Plaza Mayor. The price of these Shrove Tuesday coursers varies from five to twelve francs, according to their degree of vitality. The battle of the eggs has all day been raging in the streets, and now the detachments of cavalry, extemporized by the purchasers of these steeds, make the combat tenfold more furious. Each cavalier mounts himself on his jade, taking a basketful of eggs on his arm, and organizing into detachments they put themselves before different balconies which are defended by persons of the gentler sex. These, armed with pumps and syringes, boldly sustain the assault; to the eggs of the enemy they oppose torrents of water more or less limpid. The combat often lasts more than an hour without victory declaring for either of the combatants. The men drenched like Tritons, the women disheveled like Bacchantes, rival each other in the hardihood and fury into which they hurl defiant epithets against one another in true Homeric style. In the heat of the engagement a piercing shriek, issuing from the besieged balcony, rings like the note of a fife in a *charivari*. This cry, received by the men with a general roar of laughter, comes from some fair one who has been struck in the eye, or otherwise hurt, by a pink or blue egg, thrown by a vigorous hand, and who falls temporarily into the arms of her companions. The victim is conveyed to a safe distance from the field of battle, and the action, suspended for a moment, is recommenced. The Amazons now avenge the hurt of their sister with no such gentler shower as that with which they have been themselves assailed. They reply to the enemy with flower pots, broken fragments of plates, and, indeed, with anything that comes to hand. Under this shower of crockery wounds innumerable are inflicted, the dismayed warriors are repulsed, and go to besiege another balcony. At the stroke of the bell of the evening *Angelus* these street orgies abruptly cease, the revellers withdraw to their homes, where they continue the orgies through the night. The next day the greater part of the inhabitants are enveloped in bandages, but each one consoles himself with the belief that he has inflicted as much damage as he has sustained.

As M. Marcoy penetrates further into the interior his notes become even more interesting, for they relate to the customs and peculiarities of tribes, with which few if any white men, and none who have cared to take the trouble to describe what they had seen, have ever come in contact. Extremely interesting descriptions are given of life among the Conibo Indians.

The skill of these poor helots, M. Marcoy tells us, in the manufacture of pottery is really wonderful. With no other tool than their fingers, and one of the shells of the great mussels which are found in the lakes of the interior, they fashion water-jars, jugs, cups, and basins, which in perfection of contour recall the best period of Ando-Peruvian ceramic manufacture. They roll the clay into thin cakes, which they lay one upon the other, and unite with such exactness that it is impossible to discover in their work an equivocal line or a doubtful curve. The potter's wheel could not make it more perfectly true. To bake and varnish them well, a clear fire is lighted on the shore. While they overlook the progress of the operation, an old woman sings and dances round the pile to prevent the evil spirit from touching the vessels, which the contact of her hand would instantly cause to crack. When the vessels are curled the women varnish the interior with the gum of the sempa-tree, (gum copal,) and then proceed to their exterior decoration. Five simple colors are all that these artists employ. Either they do not know how to mix colors, or do not care to do it. A black obtained from smoke, (lamp-black,) a yellow extracted from one of the *Guttiferæ*, a violet-tinted blue from the American indigo, a dirty gum made by macerating the leaves of a capsicum, and a dull red got from the rocou, (arnotto,) form their entire array of tints. Their pencils are made of three or four blades of dried grass fastened in the middle, or even of a cotton wick rolled up like the paper stumps which artists improvise. These rude pencils can be drawn but in one direction, so that the work consists in mechanically drawing the pencil from left to right. Besides Greek borders, lozenges, intersecting lines, and other ornamental fancies, these painted designs include some curious, and indeed, charming hieroglyphics, suggested by the plumage of the beautiful heron of the country. The fantastic markings of this bird, called by naturalists "the little peacock of the roses," supply the design of a special kind of arabesque for the vases and woven stuff of the Conibo women, just as the spatula-shaped tail of the seal has given the men a model for their paddles.

Regarding the natives of Sarayacu we have equally full and quite as interesting accounts. The descriptions of convent life in the mission establishments there show how completely the priests hold the natives in subjection. The inmates of these convents, for instance, still insist upon their tithes from the people. The harvests, however, are so small that the pious would fare hardly were it not that the convent has, in the products of its plantations, another source of supply to which its purveyors can resort. These purveyors, or mitayas, to the number of four, are charged with providing meat, game, and fish for the prior's table for the space of one week, and at the end of that time they are replaced by four others. Each day the hunters and fishers depart before sunrise; two, armed with shooting-tubes and bows and arrows, go to beat up the woods; the other two are furnished with harpoons and fish-hooks, to fish in the Ucayale, or in the neighboring lakes. At sunset they return to the convent, kiss the reverend prior's hand, and place before him the fruits of their excursion. If the capture be fine, or the booty considerable, the major-domo, at a sign from the reverend father, pours out for each man a glass of rum; but if the capture be insignificant, or the beasts and birds that are brought in are lean, the purveyors are dismissed with the sacred formula, *Andanse con Dios*, "Go, and God be with you," with which empty benediction they repair to their homes to recover from the fatigues of the day.

The people of the missions—for, beyond the reach of these convents, the indigenes along the Ucayale are mainly in a state of barbarism—are, of course, subject to the will of the chief prior. Knowing their weaknesses, he is naturally reluctant to allow his subjects leave of absence, but there are exceptional circumstances to which he is now and then obliged to succumb. The egg-laying of the turtle, the annual lamantin fishing, and the Pirarucu fishing are of their number. Pleading the necessity of provisioning himself, the neophyte secures leave of absence for from eight days to a month. Betaking himself to the Ucayale wilderness with his comrades, also on leave like himself, he leads a life the particulars of which it might not be conducive to the peace of mind of his family at home to inquire into. Doffing his trousers and shirt, and substituting his native tunic, he paints his face in a fantastic manner, after the fashion of the savage whose guest he may happen to be, adopts for the time his customs, and in brief, for the period of his release, lapses into barbarism again. When the end of his holiday approaches, he resumes his Christain clothing, devotes a few days to the capture of fish and game, so as not to return empty handed, and returns to the mission with an air of candor and innocence, of which it is hardly to be supposed that the priests are the dupes. While the husband has been away the wife has been carefully superintending the plantation, sewing and spinning, and attending to her other domestic duties. The moment she hears her husband's foot at the door of the hut, she runs with her hamper on her back to receive his oars and paddle, his fish and game. No impertinent questions are asked; the fresh brew of chicha is offered him; he takes a good draught of the carefully prepared drink, and, thus comfortably ballasted, he goes from house to house recounting such incidents of his odyssey as he chooses to relate.

Wherever the reader may open these sumptuous volumes he is sure to find just such common facts and piquant descriptions as these. Accounts of turtle hunting on the Ucayale, striking facts in natural history, strange stories about lamantins, ant-eaters, jaguars, &c., &c., follow each other in such rapid succession as to make this record of M. Marcoy's travels full of instruction to older readers while it is simply fascinating to those who may be younger.

As regards the graver results of M. Marcoy's explorations, it is worth noting that his researches lead him to a conclusion directly opposed to that so confidently sustained by Mr. D. G. Brenton in his *Myths of the New World*, that "no connection whatever has been shown between the civilization of North and South America." On the other hand he agrees with the remark of Lesley that "the most nobly organized races are the most migratory, because they have the faculties of self-protection in the highest state of efficiency." He also agrees in general with the authorities which favor the Polynesian or Asiatic affinity of certain of the South American tribes, and he also traces out very clearly the geographical positions of the tribes which formed the Empire of the Incas and defines their ethnological relations to each other. It is from its broader scope, and from the more general view it takes of those questions which possess so much interest for scientists, that M. Marcoy's narrative is more valuable than that of Mr. A. R. Wallace, or that of Mr. H. W. Bates. The researches of these distinguished naturalists added many new thousands to the classified lists of science, but as their investigations were mainly directed to solving the problem of the origin of species, the story of their explorations appeals to a comparatively limited circle of readers. Marcoy, on the other hand, had no special object to promote, no particular theory to demonstrate. He records simply what he saw and as he saw it—all with a zest and heartiness as rare in a traveler as it is contagious with the reader. The irrepressible enthusiasm which inspired him in the literary, is still more evident in the artistic, part of these volumes. As a whole, in text and illustrations, the work is by far the most sumptuous of its kind ever brought within reach of the English-reading public.

BLACK FOXES IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

The Auburn *Advertiser* thus pleasantly sketches the doings of black foxes in that neighborhood: "About thirty years ago a black fox made its appearance in the vicinity of the Barnes Swamp, a yet large tract of moist timber-land, five miles north of the city, on the Weedsport road. This locality has always been noted as a favorite fox borough, and the appearance of a black fox, whose fur was then, as now, valued at about $100, set the old hunters on 'the ragged edge of anxiety' concerning the sly varmint. It was frequently seen by them, and its trail sharply followed by hounds; but it was as wily as a young widow, and evaded them all for a number of years by a ruse that would have reflected credit upon a rebel Brigadier. When closely pressed it would dive into a den where a red fox was concealed, drive that one out, which the hounds in their eagerness would pursue, leaving the black rascal to enjoy his stratagem. But finally it came to grief, as a noted hunter, having a remarkably sure and fast-running dog, came on from Binghamton, and after following the trail for two days the ancient hero undertook the old dodge in the vicinity of Fairhaven, but it failed upon this hound, and it was dug out and captured. About two weeks ago an animal of this description made a raid upon the chickens of Mr. Pierce, a milkman, living on the north end of Division street. For several successive mornings it was seen to slip stealthily down across the lots and disappear across the rocks in the vicinity of the river. Finally old reynard became so emboldened in his exploits, and Mr. Pierce hearing of the two hounds in the city who caught a fox last winter in a downright clean run, came up to invoke their aid in this one's capture. But by some clairvoyant hocus-pocus or witchcraft not yet thoroughly understood by physiologists, the black, sleek looking varmint got wind of what the irate milkman contemplated and has not shown his glossy coat in that locality since. Perhaps a little snow will develope his whereabouts, and then the sharp-nosed ravager, as he goes over the hills and out across the valleys will anxiously listen for the wild, eager baying and screaming of the hounds, hot upon his trail."

THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION.

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

CLOSING UP THE SEASON'S WORK—ANOTHER DIVISION OUT OF THE FIELD—GANNETT'S TOPOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND AND GUNNISON CANONS—ANTHRACITE COAL—AN EXPLODED PARADISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

Profs. Gannett, Peale, and party, constituting one of the divisions of Hayden's Explorations, have just returned to Denver from their season's work. They left here on the 21st of July, the district assigned them being that hitherto unexplored country lying west of the east line of the Ute Indian Reservation as far as the Utah borders, and bounded north and south by the fortieth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude. This area is included almost wholly in what is known as Lake County, a tract twice as large as the State of Vermont. The party consisting of eight persons, with ten pack animals to carry their supplies, instruments, &c., in setting out to their field, took the old stage road to Fairplay, thence over the range via Tennessee Pass, to the head waters of the Eagle River, where their season's explorations began. Following the Eagle to its junction with the Grand, and then striking zigzag across the country to the south, back again to the Grand at Roaring Fork, and down nearly to its junction with the Gunnison, they ascended the latter stream beyond the mouth of the Uncompahgre. During their three months' explorations, they have taken in a region 7,000 square miles in extent, occupied eighty-five stations, and located ten times as many. All the peaks, plateaus, streams, and cañons have been carefully examined. Large quantities of rocks, petrifactions, fossils and bones gathered by the party are now en route to Denver. During the trip, which was one of hardship and exposure, four of the pack animals gave out and had to be left to their fate, and one fell over a precipice. This caused much delay, and necessitated slower progress.

THE ELK MOUNTAINS.

Dr. Peale, the geologist of the party, made a careful exploration of the Elk Mountains. These are a chain of high peaks, branching from the Snowy Range, in a south-westerly direction, for a distance of about 150 miles. Dick Irwin and a party of prospectors from the Hardscrabble Mines have been hunting these mountains up and down for some weeks, and bring out glowing accounts of silver lodes richer than the San Juan. Their reports and the assertions of old Californians—who years ago came through from Utah, and stopped to explore the section which Indian traditions had pointed to as of untold wealth—have created something of a flurry, and miners from other camps have started out to see what they can discover. A new district, called the Elk Mountain Mining District, has already been created. It is situated at the head of East and Slate Rivers, branches of the Gunnison, and on Rock Creek, a branch of the Grand. Many openings have been made with fair results. The ore is of great variety. From one mine a specimen was taken which contained twelve different kinds of minerals. The ores are principally argentiferous galena. While those containing large amounts of zinc, iron, sulphur, or antimony are hard to treat, yet a large portion of the mines that have been opened contain good smelting ores. On Galena Mountain, which is declared to be full of ore, there is a good deal of lead and iron. Some prospectors say that there are lodes all over the mountain from two to three hundred feet apart, many of them ten to twenty feet in width. The Elk Mountain district is naturally quite accessible by way of Lake Creek or Cochetopa Pass from Saguache. So far as Prof. Peale's examinations go the ores of the region prove to be chiefly low grade galena, bearing silver. The miners along the head waters of the north fork of the Gunnison and other streams draining the Elk Mountains claim to have washed out considerable gold, and exhibit their choice "colors" in proof of this. The configuration of the country is much like that of the Black Hills.

GRANDEST CANON ON THE CONTINENT.

The most interesting feature of the Summer's exploration, in the estimation of Prof. Gannett, is the great Cañon of the Gunnison, whose perpendicular walls rise in many places to a height of 4,000 feet, and for a distance of fifty miles will average over 3,000 feet. The course of the river seems to have been sculptured as if by drifting rocks, and along its almost straight course the white walls, separated only a few yards, loom up toward the clouds. It makes one almost dizzy to think of it. Standing at the top of the highest wall, and looking straight down nearly three-fourths of a mile, lies the bed of the stream, the water's swift current dashing and foaming through the narrow channels, but so far down that it can scarcely be seen and its roaring never heard. Here is something that rivals the wonders of the Yellowstone, and is grander than the Yosemite. The point where these great precipices begin to loom up is about 100 miles north-west of the Los Pinos Indian Agency. The Indians, as far back as the time of Fremont's explorations, gave indications that such wonders existed well down the slope beyond the Uncompahgre Mountains, but the wild region has been left almost unexplored to this day, and it is left for Gannett's party to give to the people of this country the first real knowledge of this wonderful cañon and its awful precipices. They have made drawings at some of the highest points, and taken in the full topography of the region; but words will be weak to convey any adequate idea of the sublimity and awful grandeur of this cañon of the Gunnison. It seems probable that the stream of tourists that found their way over the range into Middle Park the past season for the first time, to test the virtues of its famous hot sulphur springs, to angle in its brooks, and indulge in the pleasures of the chase, will another season find their way into the Uncompahgre Mountains and to this new and wonderful cañon. It may be but a few years, in fact, when this will form the chief attraction for Rocky Mountain tourists, and arrest the throng who now take a Summer's jaunt to the Yosemite as the best thing that the continent affords.

The greatest depth of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone is but 1,000 feet, and the average for miles along the deepest parts is not over 600 feet. Clear Creek Cañon, in Colorado, which Grace Greenwood, Bayard Taylor, and other travelers have praised as rivaling the Yellowstone, is but little over 1,000 feet at its highest point. Prof. Gannett declares that there is nothing in America that equals the new wonders of the Grand and Gunnison. The white walls, contrasting strongly with the others in the neighborhood, in many places cut and scarred into curious and fantastic shapes, spires, towers and minarets, standing out above add to the startling picturesqueness and awful grandeur of the scene. Here and there, along the lower sides of the cañon, may be traced strips of coloring. This is due to the mingling waters from several springs that line the river banks, iron springs producing the red colors, and sulphur springs the yellow. The river bed is shallow, and the water very clear.

But little has heretofore been known of the Grand and Gunnison River country. Except the early reconnoissance of Fremont, and the imperfect tracings of Major Gunnison there has been nothing to give the public any fair idea of its character. A few parties of prospectors, and now and then a band of emigrants, have passed by the old trail into Utah or Arizona, but have not taken the trouble to explore.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

The results of this season's explorations, while of great importance to science, and contributing to the geography of the Territory, have served also to set at rest some points of great interest to emigrants at this time. It was only last Spring that the newspapers of Colorado were teeming with rose-colored accounts of this same region. Two or three adventurers, who had gone beyond the usual limits over the range, came back pretending to have discovered a country of marvelous wealth—in short, but little less than an Eden—along the borders of the territory in the broad Gunnison Valley. Here were the finest acres yet found in the West—tall, rich grass, beautiful flowers, and a vast prairie as fertile as Illinois. The story gained some credence, and a few adventurers started for this land of promise. The most of them turned back, however, before they had entered or even found it. All will now be interested in knowing that such a paradise does not exist. From their careful observation and marching over this entire country, Gannett's party declare that there was nowhere found soil any better than that midway of the plains. The surface was everywhere covered with sage brush and cactus, and the whole is a vast alkali tract. Stock will find fair pasturage, and the wild animals—bear, deer, and mountain sheep—while scarce, seemed to be larger and fatter than those anywhere else in the Rocky Mountain region. It has been claimed that there was almost a continuous line of settlements down through Middle Park and along the Gunnison across to Salt Lake. But Prof. Gannett's party aver that after leaving the mining camp at Oro City, in the main range, they found no settlements, and in fact met with no human beings, except a small party of Ute Indians, until they reached the mouth of the Grand, where there were a couple of herders, living in log huts, looking after Government cattle, and rejoicing in the only garden patch found anywhere west of the range.

The region adjacent to the Lower Grand is of terraced lake beds, through which protrude several small knobs of the metamorphic rocks. The Grand emerges from its cañon in the red, crumbling, gneissic granite, four or five miles below the Hot Springs. At first the granite forms its northern bank, terraced beds being on the southern side. A little lower the river cuts somewhat into the latter, leaving a narrow zone of terraces lapping upon the low granite mass at the north. There are here two terraces, the lower about ninety feet high, mostly of soft, dark gray, friable sands, a few hundred feet back from which rises the upper terrace about 125 feet high, capped with a brown conglomerate of granite débris, which forms a small escarpment at the top of the bank. On the north side of the Grand, below the Roaring Fork, there are overhanging precipices 3,000 feet high, for a distance of forty miles, facing the south, and so shielding the river that the sun, even at midday, seldom strikes its waters. These cliffs are of a white, pinkish color. Opposite, across the Grand, is a high plateau, covered with sage-brush. Further down, the stream narrows into a box cañon, into which it is confined for miles, its walls gradually rising higher, until, all at once, it shoots out into the open space with a rapid current. Colton's map locates the mouth of this stream five miles too far west. At this point the banks of the river slope back, and there is a broad valley, five or six miles wide, guarded on both sides by high bluffs.

The Eagle River was found to be fordable, at its mouth, in the middle of August. The Grand is a shallow stream, but muddy, while the Gunnison is clear. This is due to the character of rock through which they pass. The Gunnison, down close to the Utah borders, after receiving its large tributaries, is not more of a stream than the Arkansas at Cañon City, or the Platte at Julesburg, though 300 miles from its source. The maps heretofore drawn, so far as they take in or attempt to sketch this region at all, are greatly at fault. The north fork of the Gunnison, a stream larger than the Eagle River, has never been represented. The Uncompahgre Mountains have been placed fifty miles to the north, when they really are about on the thirty-eighth parallel. The famous boiling springs at the mouth of the Roaring Fork, of which so much has been said and more imagined, could not be found, and are pronounced a myth. Gunnison City, at the mouth of Cochetopa Creek, which has been in the territorial papers, on circulars, and flaming prospectus-sheets for months to win emigrants, turns out to be but a cheap cabin or two with a dozen half-starved inhabitants.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Among the important discoveries was a large vein of anthracite coal, which Dr. Peale, who has had much experience in the Pennsylvania regions, pronounces as good as the Lehigh. There were beds four feet thick along what is known as Anthracite Creek, chunks of which have broken off and floated down the stream. These had not fallen to pieces or cracked at all, and though long exposed to the sun had not slaked. The party burned it, and it seemed to give the heat and burn up clear like anthracite. Several pieces were broken off and taken along for analysis. Prospectors report having found another bed of this coal at the head of Slate River, where the stream in one place seems to have cut through a seam, exposing it on both sides. The localities where these discoveries were made is about sixty miles, in an air line, west of the main Saguache range.

ANOTHER PARTY.

Bechler's party, constituting the fourth division of the survey, who have arrived from the field and disbanded, left Denver on the 10th of July and were operating chiefly in the Blue River country. Their work was to map out, make geographical stations, and work up the topography of that interesting region. Mr. Bechler made seventeen mountain stations, Gray's and Torrey's peaks being the highest. The drainage and character of the Park range was also carefully studied, and the South Park basin examined and surveyed. Blue River range, as seen from the summit, is one of the most rugged in Colorado, composed of a mass of sharp-pointed peaks, crests, and obelisks. Great masses of snow, like glaciers, lie on the almost vertical sides perpetually, though they abruptly descend 45° or 50°. Huge fissures may be seen in these great masses of snow and ice; and large numbers of little lakes are nestled high up in the amphitheatres, sometimes quite a distance above timber-line—reservoirs for the water that melts from these old glaciers. The effects of erosion are displayed on a grand scale. From the top of Mount Powell one can follow with the eye the sharp, zig-zag crests, with here and there a huge shaft of granite rising 1,000 feet or more above everything around. It was a noteworthy experience of the work in this interesting field that myriads of grasshoppers were found scattered all along the snow-banks, drawing hither bears and other wild beasts, who eat them for food. And looking up, the sun at times seemed almost obscured with these insects flying in every direction so high up that they seemed but specs in the horizon, and dropping in large numbers as they became chilled by the cold air. To the north-west from Mount Powell one can look into Egeria Park, an elevated grassy plateau of almost circular shape, and about five miles in diameter, and far to the north lies the North Park. To the west, just on the verge of the horizon, is a high range called the Elk Head Mountains. Long high ridges rising to the limit of perpetual snow may be seen far to the west. Through these ridges the little streams have cut deep gorges as they flow westward to the Colorado River. Descending from Mount Powell to the west side of the mountain, and returning to Eagle River, the evidence of the former existence of a large glacier extending up into the mountains in various directions, and filling up the valley of the little stream, is quite clear. The valley is oval in shape, and about four miles from the base of the mountain closes up into a narrow channel, in which are a number of morainal ridges. Above the ridges is a small lake, one-fourth of a mile wide, which was undoubtedly formed by the glacier. The dip is very slight, hardly more than three degrees for several miles. The fallen timber is a great obstruction to traveling. In the Fall the surface becomes as dry as tinder, and the fires run over the country destroying the pines. The Winter winds, which rage with much violence, prostrate them in every direction, so that they sometimes form a net-work five or six feet high for several miles.

En route to their field, before striking through the Breckinridge Pass, the party passed near the buckskin district, which is famous in the gold history of Colorado. In 1861 and 1862 this was the liveliest of all the mining camps in the Pike's Peak gold region. In the Fall of the latter year three thousand votes were polled. It was the largest place in Colorado. Prospectors and adventurers had been drawn hither from all the Territories and from California, while swarms of fortune-hunters flocked in from the East. The Phillips lode, a magnificent dirt crevice, yielded over a quarter of a million in gold dust in the short space of ten months. Only ruins, and but few of them, now mark the place where twelve years ago stood the busiest town in this whole Rocky Mountain country. A few decaying slabs indicate the spot where Jack Langrishe, with his theatrical troupe, drew together every night a large throng. Across the way Butterfield's Overland Express office is marked by an old weather-beaten sign that is in perfect accord with the deserted appearance of a camp that once promised to be the capital of Colorado.

A CHARLESTOWN BOY'S STORY.

Several weeks ago a son of Dr. W. H. Eldredge, about nineteen years of age, of Charlestown, Mass., was suddenly missing, and although efforts were made to ascertain his whereabouts, nothing was heard from him until a day or two ago, when he suddenly appeared to his parents at the National House, where the family board. He accounted for his absence by relating a story which partakes much of the miraculous. He stated that on the evening of Oct. 19, about 8 o'clock, as he was leaving the apothecary store on Bunker Hill street, where he was employed, he was approached by a man who informed him that an extensive fire was raging in the vicinity of Chelsea Bridge, and asked him to go down and see it. Arriving at the bridge no fire was to be seen, and when just on the point of returning, he was seized around the neck by the man, who choked him until he became unconscious, robbed him and then threw him over the railing into the waters of the Mystic. The chill which his plunge into the river gave to his system restored him so that he was able to attempt to save himself. The tide was running out, and he, being a skillful swimmer, kept from drowning and floated down the stream until opposite East Boston, where a friendly spar which was floating in the water came near to him, and gaining this he continued to float out to sea. He subsequently became unconscious, and when he rallied again he was out of sight of land, still clinging to the log. After remaining in the water nineteen hours, he was rescued by a brig bound for Greenland, and as he did not care to visit that country he was placed on board an English steamer, the name of which he states was the Norman, and carried to Liverpool. He improved the first opportunity to return in the steamer Smyrna, which arrived at Boston last Saturday week.

THE SUNKEN STEAMER EMPIRE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER AT NEW-ORLEANS—ITS CAUSE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 19.

The horror of the accident to the steam-boat Empire and the half hundred unfortunate souls has by no means abated, and all yesterday the wharf was crowded with a multitude of people gazing at the wreck and the place where the ill-fated steamer went down. The diving boat arrived at about 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and under the supervision of Capt. Francis went promptly to work, the divers being almost immediately sent down. Upon their return to the surface they reported the hull of the vessel lying very deep. It appears that when she sank part of her upper works, with cabin, &c., remained fast to the hull, while a portion only of the lower side burst open, and hence only a very few of those drowned floated to the surface. To get at the interior of the boat it was therefore necessary to break off her upper works, which was done, and the upper cabin, texas, and hurricane roof were accordingly broken off and allowed to drift away.

A diver then descended into the hull of the vessel, and a number of sacks of rice taken out in order to get at the place where the deck hands sleep. These were quickly disposed of, and a diver entered the sleeping place of the deck hands, when a terrible scene met his eye. Here the deck hands, or at least a large number of them, must have been sleeping at the time of the accident, and, hemmed in by the freight, they were unable to escape, and were helplessly drowned. The dead bodies lay around in all attitudes, some evidently drowned in their sleep, while others were only awakened to make a terrible and vain struggle against the dark waters. When this was announced a rope was passed down, and the work of raising the bodies commenced. The rope was passed under the arms of one of the men and it was raised to the surface, a thrill of horror running through the crowd as the ghastly object rose out of the water. The body was that of a young mulatto man about twenty-eight years of age; he was dressed in a pair of brown pants with blue cotton shirt. It was immediately taken in charge by the Police and conveyed to the station for identification. From the number of bodies on the lower deck, it is now supposed quite a number of deck hands were also drowned, which will considerably increase the list of those lost in the terrible catastrophe.

Immediately upon the drawing up of this, the first body recovered, the diver again descended for the purpose of bringing up more, but the freight, swept by the fierce current, had shifted, and it is now thought that a large number of those lost may never be recovered, the constant changes, the swift stream, and the strong undertow sweeping away many. All last evening, however, the divers were at work, and hogsheads of sugar, rice, and boxes were being raised from the wreck. The cabin in the meantime broke loose, and those unfortunates entangled in it were doubtless swept away. Among these is included the Kemper family, all the other women, cabin boys, pantry men, waiters, stewardess, &c. Those whose bodies, however, remain on the hull will, as soon as they can be got at, be brought to the surface.

An investigation was yesterday began on the subject of the sinking, before Inspector Moffat, but nothing was ascertained beyond a few statements which threw no real light on the subject. This having been concluded, the divers at work were instructed to ascertain, as far as possible, the cause of the sinking. One accordingly went down, and after a careful examination of the hull, reported that it was much broken, the hog-chains being wrenched completely out of the boat, leaving a large hole which must have been under water, and would have caused the vessel, with her heavy freight, to have sunk almost instantly. Thus, at length, appears to have been arrived at the true solution of the mysterious cause of the sinking. The boat, heavily laden, was bumped once or twice during the night by incoming boats, causing her to strain, and when a large swell finally came in the hog-chain pulled out, tearing with it a large hole, through which the water rushed with such terrible rapidity that the vessel sunk almost instantly.

The body of the young mulatto found in the morning has since been identified as that of George Ward, twenty-two years of age, and residing corner of Spain and Goodchildren streets. It was taken charge of by the John Wesley Lodge No. 2, of which the deceased was a member, and he will be buried to-day.

THE DEATH OF S. B. W. M'LEAN.

SUDDENNESS OF HIS DECEASE—A FEW PARTICULARS OF HIS LIFE.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 20.

His numerous friends and the wide circle of our citizens to whom S. B. W. McLean was known as a representative man, in business and political influence, were shocked to hear of his sudden death, between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, at his residence, No. 57 East Fourth street. The unexpectedness of the sad event—for yesterday he was greeted by many of his old friends, who saw in him only a vigorous life of several years to come—added to the shock, and it did not take long for the unwelcome news to reach local business centres, where Mr. McLean held the highest position of influence and esteem. As to his career, we have gathered the following, from one who knew him intimately, on the level of trusted friendship and business interests—Mr. G. M. D. Bloss, of the *Enquirer*:

McLean was born in Cincinnati, within a stone's throw of where the *Enquirer* office now is, in October, 1821. His first venture in business was as an iron founder, he having an extensive establishment on the corner of Third and Ludlow streets. He very early gained prominence in the business community, his course being distinguished by judicious and profitable enterprise. Possessed of clear insight as to details, and readiness in their adaptation to practical accomplishments, he brought into use an energy of character that always assured success. It could not be long for a young man distinguished by these qualities to remain without public recognition. It came to him at first, we believe, through his election as one of the Trustees of the waterworks, in which capacity he served the city from 1852 to 1855. An ardent Democrat, he espoused the cause of his party with an unfaltering adherence to its principles. He contributed greatly to the political successes in Hamilton County and the State during Democratic ascendency. In 1853 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Cincinnati by President Pierce, and held it during that administration and the first two years of Mr. Buchanan's. In 1858 he retired from office, and in the same year became controlling proprietor and business manager of the *Enquirer*, in connection with his only brother, Washington McLean. To this position he carried the same energy and efficiency in management of details that characterized his earlier years of business. He occupied this position from 1858 to 1869, a period of eleven years, when he took a controlling interest and management of the Miami Printing Company. Two years ago he disposed of his interest in the Printing Works, since which time he has followed no active pursuits. Mr. McLean was succeeded in the control of the *Enquirer* by his nephew, Mr. John McLean, the present manager of the paper.

The particulars of Mr. McLean's death are briefly told. Night before last he visited Mr. Bloss at the *Enquirer* office, feeling in good spirits, and spending an hour with his old friend and co-worker. There was no change in him yesterday that indicated the end of his life so soon and so unexpectedly, although during several years he has suffered from attacks of heart disease. Some time having elapsed since his escape from these dangerous attacks, it was thought and hoped that he had fully recovered from them, but this morning, while dressing for breakfast, he was struck down in the very prime of life. His physician was summoned, but within a few minutes he expired at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. McLean leaves a wife and five children.

A NICE ENGLISH TOWN.

We take the following extract from the London *Echo* of Nov. 2:

"We have made some progress in sanitary reform, since an outbreak of typhoid fever is now understood to call at once for a strict investigation of the nuisances which have in every case led up to such result. The instance of the town of Darwen is emphatically instructive. Forty-four deaths have occurred in the place since the 8th of October, and there are now not less than 1,200 cases of fever. Dr. Stephens, Commissioner of the Local Government Board, states in his report that a few hours sufficed to enable him thoroughly to understand the cause of the calamity. Certainly the state of the town as he describes it is nothing short of pestiferous, and highly disgraceful to the inhabitants. Dr. Stephens speaks of "acres" of filth, of "yards with uncovered cesspools," of "alleys composed of cesspools insufficiently covered, with houses on either side of them." Between the common road and back yards, he says "it was possible to walk for sixty yards between ashpits and cesspools." In the house wherein the first case of fever occurred Dr. Stephens elaborately traced the water supply, and found that the sewage had leaked into it. The escape of bad matter had been going on for years, and had poisoned the water. The work to be done in purifying this hotbed of disease should not be difficult, for there are main sewers in Over Darwen at least. What a shame they should be so unused! In one spot alone (Rail-court) there is a mass of "500 square feet of filth seething amid the surrounding houses." The scavenging system hitherto carried on in Darwen is characterized by Dr. Stephens as a "farce," and it is clear that the Local Board will need altogether to turn over a new leaf.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE INSTITUTION PLACED UPON A SOUND FINANCIAL BASIS—THE STATE PAID IN FULL.

From the Ithaca Journal, Nov. 20.

The Trustees of Cornell University have just concluded, quietly and effectually, a work of great importance to the institution, placing it upon a sound financial basis which neither attacks of enemies nor injudicious legislation can affect. They have paid in cash all the indebtedness of Mr. Cornell to the State, and have received from the Controller and Land Board the title of all lands given to the institution in their own name instead of that of Mr. Cornell, which will enable them to dispose of the lands for the benefit of the university according to their best judgment, and without difficulty or embarrassment. The following is the letter of proposition made by the Trustees to the Commissioners of the Land Office:

The Cornell University proposes to take the place and assume the duties and obligations of Ezra Cornell in his contracts with the State, of November, 1865, and August, 1866, accepting from him a conveyance of his entire interest and all his rights under such contracts and of all the lands located by him with college scrip, and paying at once to the Controller the full amount of Cornell's bonds to the State principal, and interest, and henceforward assuming the burden of the care, management, and sale of such lands, upon condition that the bonds of the said Cornell and the collaterals accompanying the same, consisting of Geneva and Ithaca Railroad bonds, certificates of location assigned to the Controller and any patents delivered to him, shall be reassigned and surrendered to the Cornell University, and said corporation released from any obligation to mortgage or encumber such lands to the State; and provided also that it shall be agreed and declared as the true and intended construction of the contract of August, 1866, that before being bound or required to pay over the net profits therein specified, the said corporation shall be at liberty to retain so much of the proceeds of all sales made as may be necessary to pay and discharge all expenses and advances which have accrued in the purchase of scrip, the location of the same, and the management and care of the lands located, and also enough more of such proceeds to provide with reasonable certainty for the future expenses, taxes, and charges likely to be incurred and necessary to be borne before the completion of all sales and the final settlement of the enterprise.

F. M. FINCH, Secretary.

The above proposition was accepted by the Board of Land Commissioners in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the board approve the proposed transfer and conveyance to the Cornell University, by Ezra Cornell, of the lands now held by him, and located with college land scrip.

Resolved, That this board hereby authorize and direct the Controller to receive from Ezra Cornell, or his assigns, payment in full for any obligations now held by the State against Ezra Cornell.

Resolved, That upon the payment of such obligations, the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to return to Ezra Cornell or his assigns all stocks, bonds, securities of duplicate certificates of location now held by the State as security.

Provided, however, That the contract bearing date August 4, 1866, shall be retained in full force. And it is hereby declared as the true meaning of said contract, that before being required to pay over the net profits therein specified, the said Ezra Cornell or his assigns shall be at liberty to retain so much of the proceeds of sales as may be necessary to pay and discharge all expenses or advances which have accrued or may hereafter accrue in the location of the scrip, and the management and care of the land located.

The Trustees have organized a Land Bureau in connection with the business department of the University, which will be prepared at once to offer the lands in the market and realize funds for the wants of the institution.

This recent action of the Trustees, which cannot but be approved by all true friends of education in the country, has brought out another attack upon the University from the Rochester *Union*, a paper which is not worthy of notice were it not for the fact that other papers, of the same character, copy and circulate its silly and malicious articles. Lest some should be misled by these reports of this paper, and other enemies of the University, when they charge Mr. Cornell, President White, and the Trustees with dishonesty, land-grabbing, &c., we will review the action of the University authorities since the charges of the notorious Jerry McGuire.

As soon as Mr. Cornell heard of McGuire's attack upon himself and the University, he telegraphed to Albany and asked for a thorough and impartial investigation into the management of the institution. He wished a committee appointed of a political complexion opposed to the University, that these investigations might be more satisfactory. The Governor appointed Horatio Seymour, John D. Van Buren, and Wm. A. Wheeler—two Democrats and one Republican. These gentlemen, after a lengthy and searching examination of everybody officially connected with the University, and every one that had anything to do with the management of the lands given to it, made two reports. Messrs. Van Buren and Wheeler presented a majority report in detail, and Gov. Seymour gave a minority report, dealing with the large questions and legal points involved. Whatever disagreement there was between the reports was upon matters of detail. Both agreed in declaring their entire belief in Mr. Cornell's integrity, and that in his management of the funds of the University he had been actuated by no personal motive. Gov. Seymour went further, and expressed himself in terms of earnest gratitude to Mr. Cornell, as a public benefactor.

The recent action of the Trustees in paying in cash Mr. Cornell's indebtedness to the State deprives McGuire of the only shadow of an argument that he ever had, namely, that Mr. Cornell owed the State, and possibly would never pay it. The contracts with the State remain exactly as before, except that the responsibility of handling the lands for the benefit of the institution has been transferred from Mr. Cornell to the Trustees. If any objection be made to this by Mr. McGuire, as a lawyer and a statesman, the friends of the University can point to the fact that the legal part of the arrangement was passed upon carefully by a Democratic Attorney-General, noted throughout the State for his capacity and integrity, Judge Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, and the final arrangement was made by a board, of which a majority are attached to the Democratic Party. As regards the Trustees of the University to whom the trust of caring for the lands, under the contract of the State, is transferred, they embrace such Democrats and Liberals as Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester; Gen. George Magee, of Watkins; Erastus Brooks, of New-York; Abram B. Weaver, of Oneida; Hon. George Geddes, of Syracuse; Hon. George W. Schuyler, and S. D. Halliday, of Ithaca.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

FOOT-BALL MATCH BETWEEN COLUMBIA AND YALE—YALE WINS FIVE OUT OF SIX GOALS—THE SCORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

This afternoon a highly exciting foot-ball match was played between Columbia and Yale, at Hamilton Park in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Yale twenty appeared in blue shirts and white hats, and Columbia in blue stockings, white shirts and pants, and blue caps. The weather was rather chilly, and the wind in the early part of the afternoon, interfered somewhat with the game. The game was called at about 2 o'clock, and continued till dark, six goals being kicked.

The first goal was won by Yale in fifteen minutes, Cochran, '75, sending the ball between the posts. The second was the most hotly contested of the afternoon. After an hour and five minutes, it was won by Yale by a very fine kick by Peters, of the Theological School. The third goal was made in less than one minute by Yale, Peters again sending the ball beyond the stake. The fourth goal was finely played, requiring thirty-five minutes, and was decided in favor of Yale by a kick from Bristol, post graduate. The fifth goal was handsomely won by Columbia in six minutes. The last goal was played almost by moonlight, and was ended in fourteen minutes in favor of Yale, by the most brilliant kick of the day, by Arnold, '76.

The game was a decided success. The only injury sustained was a sprained leg by Mr. Cornell, of Columbia. It is due to Columbia to say that the loss of Mr. Cornell, early in the afternoon, was seriously felt. The referee was G. Griswold; the Judge for Columbia was G. M. Spear, Jr.; for Yale, S. R. Betts, '75.

The Columbia twenty were as follows: School of Mines—Cornwall '76, Morewood '76, Rhodes '76, Timpson '76, Lindley '77, Rounds '77, Bradford '77. Law School—Moore '75, Simmons '75, Sprague, '75, McMahon '75, Webb '75, Vandeventer '76. College—Bach '75, George '75, Hurry '75, Price '75, Root '75, Weeks '77.

The Yale twenty.—Post Graduates Deming and Bristol; Theological School—Bushnell, Peters. College—Avery '75, Cochran, '75, Fulton '75, Tillinghast '75, Grinnell '75, McClintock '75, McBirney '75, Captain; Maxwell '75, Hall '75, S. S. S.; Arnold '76, Phelps '76, Trumbull '76, Wright '76, Wakeman '76, Baker '77, Wurts '78.

A NEW SHELL.

The English *Army and Navy Gazette* has enumerated on several occasions the various results of experiments undertaken by the committee on explosives, with a view of ascertaining the practical effect of Prof. Abel's proposed plan for the bursting of common shells filled with water, by means of a detonator, consisting of dry compressed gun-cotton enveloping a small cap of fulminate of mercury. Some months ago the practicability of exploding sixteen-pounder common shells in this manner was satisfactorily established, and the result of such an arrangement was the bursting of a shell into three hundred fragments, whereas only about thirty pieces were produced by the explosion of an ordinary bursting charge of gunpowder. The effect of such an explosion among troops in the field could not be otherwise than disastrous in the extreme. Lately, however, says the *Gazette*, experiments have been made with 9-inch common shells, which far exceed in effect that of any conducted with the field-service common shell. On this occasion the bursting element employed was wet gun-cotton in lieu of water. It will be remembered that the danger hitherto experienced in the employment of this explosive has been obviated by wetting it, a discovery having been made to the effect that it detonated equally well wet or dry. Nine-inch shells were placed upright upon the sands at Shoeburyness, a boarding being erected around them at a convenient distance, to confine the fragments. The projectiles being then filled with some eight or nine pounds of wet compressed gun-cotton and a "detonator," as described above, having been fitted into the fuse-hole socket, they were fired by an ordinary electric fuse. The result was extraordinary, the shells bursting literally into thousands of pieces

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St., N. Y.

CLEARING

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Hundreds of Esquimaux Felt Hats. "Spa" and Congress, 25 cents each. Regular price, 85 cents.

Finest Wool Felt Hats, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c.

American Felt Hats, 25c., 35c., 40c. Good assortment.

Finest French Felt Hats, 75c. to $1 38, all colors and shapes.

Ladies English Beaver Hats for promenade, dress and riding, 70c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Children's Plush and Velvet Hats, 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., and 75c., reduced from $1 25.

TRIMMED BONNETS.

Winter Fashions $2 50, $3, $3 50.

KNITTED WORSTED GOODS

SUITABLE FOR LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS, GENTS, AND BOYS.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT,
BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.

UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies Chemises, 31c., 38c., 44c., 56c. up.

Drawers, Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Pillow Shams, Cloaks, Dresses, Robes, &c. Everything desirable for Ladies, Misses, and Infants. Very cheap.

BIRDS AND FEATHERS.

10,000 Ostrich Feathers.

BIRDS, ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $2 50 each.

Silks and Velvets.

Colored and Black Mignons, 50c., 75c., $1 up.
SILKS, 25c., 38c., 50c.
SATINS, 65c. per yard.

500 pieces COLORED SILK VELVETS, 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1. Navy Blues, Seal Browns, and fifty other cloth shades running from $2 to $3 75 per yard. Full lines and plenty of them.

150 pieces BLACK SILK VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50.

RIBBONS.

ALL SILK GROS GRAIN, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 16c. per yard.

1,000 pieces of 7 and 8 inch Sash Ribbons, all silk, 65c., 75c., and 85c.

200 cartons of Sash Ribbons at 25c., 30c., 38c., 45c.

HOSIERY

For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children. Bargains to-day.

Ladies and Gents Shirts and Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1 up.

Fine quality Scarlet, $1 25, $1 50 up.

10,000 Ladies' silk Ties, clearing from 10c. to $3 each.

Gents' Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Collars, Cuffs. Everything desirable in Men's Furnishing Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Several hundred cases already opened. Examine.
Dolls—French and German manufacture. Examine.
Indestructible Doll's Heads.

DOLLS BODIES.

DOLLS ARMS.

We cannot enumerate now. Stock increased daily, and we expect to have our full assortment ready this week.

WE SHALL CERTAINLY EXHIBIT ONE OF THE FINEST AND THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THIS CITY. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. LOOK AT OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

KID GLOVES.

1 Button, 25c. and 45c.
2 Button Monograms, new shades, 95c. pair. Cheapest line of Winter Kids and Buck Gloves in this City.

FURS. FURS.

Examine our stock, it will repay inspection.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
MUFFS, AND BOAS.

ALSO FUR TRIMMINGS.

Children's White Coney Caps, (with ear tips,) 40c., 50c., 63c. up.
Children's White Coney Sets, 75c., 90c., $1.
Fine goods equally cheap.

GENTS' SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS. Holiday style ready. $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, and $6.
GENTS' FELT HATS. $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.
Boys' and Youths' Felt, Cloth, Velvet, and Beaver Hats and Caps, 63c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER O BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
IN
CURTAINS,
SWISS, GUIPURE, AND NOTTINGHAM,
Far Below Cost of Importation.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., splendid display of IMPORTED STYLES, patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, now ready; cutting and basting. JUST what EVERY LADY WANTS, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Saves the dress! Loops it and ADDS to the appearance. PRICE 45 CENTS, MAILED.
A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 40c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 613 3d av.—Monday and Thursday. All the modern dances taught in one quarter. Saturday afternoon class for ladies and children. Soirée Thanksgiving Night.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY
FOR THE RELIEF OF
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.
The thirty-second annual meeting of the society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1874, at 8 P. M.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, (REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st.,) first-class servants of all nationalities; country or City; French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN BE found a number of first-class servants, French, Swedish, German, English, and Irish; well recommended. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN—Select servants, Protestants, French, German, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, Swedish. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

A NUMBER OF CAPABLE AND RELIABLE colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, ready and willing; wages to suit the times. Call at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, (established 1852,) domestic help for every capacity of all nationalities constantly on hand. No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly-respectable young woman; is competent in either capacity; is a good chamber-maid and waitress, and very fond of children; is also a good seamstress; best testimonials; City or country; prefers the country; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant girl, who is very neat and cleanly in her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; charge of dining room, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist in fine washing, or chamber-work and waiting, or the house-work of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady, for a North of Ireland Protestant girl, some years in her family; she is capable, trustworthy, very neat and willing. Call for information at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st. No charge.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and laundress; willing and obliging; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, with good City reference. Address No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By an honest, faithful, and trustworthy girl. Apply at present employer's, No. 572 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXcellent girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 219 West 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a highly-respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; understands her business thoroughly; is very neat, sober, kind, and obliging; has three years' testimonials from last place; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; able to take entire charge of the kitchen; will prove herself a faithful servant; also, a seamstress who understands operating on different machines; can cut and fit; good City references. Call for two days at 535 3d av., third floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; together or separate; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and most excellent cook; can take a man's place; understands French, English, German and all other cooking; can get up dinners for parties in the best style; lived in the very first families. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SPLENDID ENGLISH COOK, UNDERstanding all kinds of fine cooking, English, French, and Spanish; can get up a dinner in the best style; is willing to take care of her kitchen; has the best of testimonials; wages from $25 to $30; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE, TIDY COLORED woman, who is also an excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work; City or country at moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker or pastry cook; can take charge of milk and butter if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STRONG, INDUSTRIOUS FRENCH woman, a good cook, in a family where French is spoken; has no objection to coarse washing; has excellent testimonials from Paris. Can be engaged at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; UNDERstands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, and game, poultry, and all kinds of gravies, and is a good baker; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron; makes best bread, and is a good shirt ironer; City or country; has best reference; a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—IS WILLING TO ASSIST IN WASHING; understands all about game and pastry cooking; has best of City references from last employer. Call or address, for two days, at No. 135 West 28th st., top floor, back.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WITH one child, in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing to do general house-work; no objection to the country. Address A. V. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing or house-work in a small family; City or a short distance in the country; City references. Call at No. 897 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker; will assist with washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 897 8th av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 306 West 47th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and courses of dinner, soups, pastry, game, and baking; good reference. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references; is an excellent meat, game, and good soup cook, and a good baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL GO OUT by the day or week; or go out washing or cleaning by the day. Apply at No. 219 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO DO cooking, or cook, wash, and iron; City or country; country preferred. Call at No. 269 Mulberry st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; WILL ASsist with coarse washing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required; good City reference. Call at No. 261 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO BY THE DAY AS first-class dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's suits in every style; or would take work home; good reference; work on machines. Call for four days at No. 209 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS AND CLOAK maker wishes a few engagements by the day, to make up all kinds of dresses, cloaks, &c. Address No. 642 3d av., top floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; a perfect fit guaranteed; first-class references. Call or address No. 505 6th av., in the store.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS

Wishing reliable and capable help can find at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., a large number of well-selected family servants of every nationality, who are willing to engage for the Winter at greatly reduced wages.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who can do plain cooking; can also wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; is not long in this country; will work for low wages in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, for general house-work; understands cooking, washing and ironing; makes good bread; willing, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making perfectly; is a good operator; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from the best of families in the City. Can be seen at No. 504 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR WAITress; fully competent in either; good City reference. Call or address A. M. for two days at No. 109 West 18th st., private stable.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; excellent City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 20, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress; has very good references and a lady to be seen in the City. Call or address 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swiss girl for growing children; can speak French, German, and English; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of needle-work; dresses hair very nicely; is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman as nurse to one child and seamstress; is a neat hand sewer, or would wait on an old lady; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; can care a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle, or would care an invalid lady; is kind and careful in sickness; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; many years' experience with children; competent to take entire charge from birth; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 125 East 50th st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A Swedish person to wait on a lady or take care of one or two children. Can be seen for two days at No. 709 6th av., in confectionery.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; City or country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 408 East 53d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth, or could wait on an invalid lady; several years' experience; best City references. Call at 151 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO wait on grown children and sew; will take care of the rooms if necessary. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT French woman, who has lived in her employ for eleven years; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and take charge of children; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 75 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts and fits and sews on the machine, and trims dresses very nicely. Can be seen, with references, at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Male and female Swedish, German, and French servants, all Protestants, for all positions. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress or chamber-maid, or to do both, in a private family; is a competent waitress and thorough chamber-maid, and not afraid of work; first-class reference. Call on or address M. P., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl who understands her duties in every branch; is an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, preparing salads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands all kinds of salads; best of City and country references. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in fine washing; gentlemen's clothes preferred; best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 10, third floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHES some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fluting and puffing, and polishing fineries and lace. Apply at No. 323 West 42d st.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes engagements to go out by the day, or take in washing at her own house; best City reference. Apply at No. 317 East 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good references. Apply at No. 180 3d av., or 136 East 17th st.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, LAWYER BY PROFESSION, who has been in the service of the United States Government five years in Europe, and who speaks German, French, and Italian, would like to represent some house or newspaper abroad; has had experience as reporter and newspaper correspondent. Address ONONDAGA, Post Restante, Hamburg, Germany.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man, age twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses; care cattle; is a rapid milker; also can do gardening, build fires, &c.; best recommendations and moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man twenty-six years of age; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, tend furnace, and be generally useful; moderate wages; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; no objection to the country; understands gardening; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN and groom; is a single man; of long experience; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended as to honesty and capability. Address S. E., No. 235 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND USEful man, at low wages—By a first-class single American man; can milk, tend furnace, &c.; willing and obliging; best of reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; a Protestant single man; an excellent City driver; sober and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS COACHman or groom; understands his business; City or country; good reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 146 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A man experienced with horses and everything connected with them, as his references will certify in every respect. Address A. M., 44 East 41st st., for three days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED man, for either coachman or waiter, with best City reference. Call at No. 8 West 51st st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swedish married man, aged 34 years, with a family; speaks good English; man can do all kinds of farm-work; milk, care and drive horses; do gardening, &c.; best recommendations; would like rooms to live in. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FOOTMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as footman and to attend the furnace; wife as cook; excellent reference. Call at No. 613 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; is a competent gardener and florist; accustomed to steam-furnaces; understands the care of stock; is a good milker; City testimonials. Address for two days John, No. 876 Broadway, Mr. Bridgeman's seed store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man to wait on table, tend door, build fires, clean boots, be generally useful; speaks English; wages no object; references as to honesty; sober and willing. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT MAN IN almost any capacity; is willing to travel; wages no particular object; reference if required. Address W. B., No. 344 East 16th st., top floor.

WAITER, &c.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY as waiter or coachman; will be found honest and sober; no objection to the country; is married; best City references. Address J. E. R., No. 251 7th av., second floor front.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS SECOND waiter in a private family; no objection to work; out of place on account of the recent death of his late employer; six years' first-class references. Call at No. 17 East 22d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 300 sailors to assist, wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 333 West st.

WANTED—WAITER MAN OR WAITRESS. APPLY at No. 29 West 19th st., in the morning only.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A COACH OR COUPE AND A PAIR OF good horses, for which desirable real estate will be exchanged. Address, stating price, SMITH REGAIN, No. 441 East 58th st. Only owner need answer.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE FURNISHED for eight or ten horses, for the Winter. Apply to JOHN J. CARLE, No. 153 Water st., or GEO. P. TITUS, Old Westbury, Long Island.

TO STOCK RAISERS.—FOR SALE—SHETLAND stallion, the finest ever imported, jet black, four years, forty inches high; warranted sound and kind; also a foal mare. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

A LADY RESIDING IN A LOVELY AND healthy location, and who has brought up a family of her own, desires to board and give a mother's care to two or three little boys; references unexceptionable. Address Mrs. J. E. HUNT, Box No. 137 Springfield, Mass.

NO. 14 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, Near the Square.—Unexceptionable location; furnished rooms for gentlemen, with board if desired; house newly decorated and furnished; terms low for the Winter; references.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, on second floor; private table if desired; appointments first-class. Only a few select boarders received; highest references. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR 38TH ST., IN Lexington av., will let, with board, their second-story front room, (alcove,) full width of house; ample closets, and every convenience. Address Box No. 4,837 Post Office.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offer large room, second floor, bath adjoining, ample closets; also, one large room, southern exposure, and two smaller, third floor; excellent board; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished; private bath, &c.; also, other rooms en suite or single. Private table or table d'hote.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 295 5TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDSOME and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Two large square rooms and a front parlor, splendidly furnished; every first-class convenience for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. BERGMAN, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway, a suite of elegant rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table; reference exchanged.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to rent, with large closets and exclusive bath, &c.; private table, if desired; also, a few other rooms, at 29 West 17th st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Office or reception room, third story front, and small room, to let with board; also, a few table boarders taken; moderate prices; reference.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 395 6TH AV.—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, large front bedroom for one or two gentlemen, on the second floor, with grate, fire and gas; $6 per week; also single rooms; references given and required.

TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS IN the City, newly and elegantly furnished, with private table only, at prices to suit the times. No. 67 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Three handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, with southern exposure; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE two elegantly-furnished front rooms, on the second and third stories, without board, at a very reasonable price. No. 246 4th av.

FIFTH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts. Desirable suite of apartments on second floor, also three commodious rooms on parlor floor, in the spacious double house 45 5th av.

MRS. CAMP,
NO. 141 WEST 14TH ST.,
Has to offer, for the Winter, two of her most desirable suites, with board.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway—Pleasant rooms, en suite or singly, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH ST.—HOUSE CHANGED hands this Fall; rooms to let, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant third-floor room, southern exposure; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY PLACE.—NICELY-FURnished rooms on the first and upper floors, for families and single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—A SUITE OF TWO OR four well-furnished rooms, suitable for a small or large family; private table; highest references; moderate terms; every attention.

CHOICE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in a first-class house of adults, with good board; terms moderate to responsible permanent parties. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Handsome suite of apartments to rent, with or without private table; also, a single room.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished; plenty closets; private table if desired; best references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF TWO rooms, on second floor; also, two rooms on fourth, southern exposure, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—An entire third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; privilege of the park.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, upon moderate terms; table board for two gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, with board or private table; choice location. Apply to WM. G. RULE, Jr., 610 6th av.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, to let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 66 WEST 40TH ST., OPPOSITE RESERvoir Square—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

Mrs. Seaver offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 30 EAST 16TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT with board, on second and third floors, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 37 1-2 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LARGE sunny front room to let, with board; also two single rooms.

NO. 360 WEST 22D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, single or in suites, with board.

5TH AV., NO. 299,

Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; strictly first-class house; private table given; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms on the second and third floors, with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS TO let, with board. References exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.

8th Week

THIS SEASON
of the most charming of all domestic dramas,

JANE EYRE.

BETTER THAN LED ASTRAY.—*New-York Times.*

The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
SPECIAL MATINEE of JANE EYRE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

STEINWAY HALL. MR. S. B. MILLS.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TENDERED TO MR. S. B. MILLS,
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M.
His first appearance since his late severe accident.
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MLLE. DONADIO, PRIMA DONNA.
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, BARITONE,
OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
BY KIND PERMISSION OF MR. MAX STRAKOSCH.
Dr. L. Damrosch, violin. Mr. Bergner, violoncello.
Mr. Arbuckle, cornet. Mr. W. F. Mills, piano.
CONDUCTOR.........................Mr. A. REIFF, JR.
RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.
ADMISSION TICKET, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CTS.
Can now be obtained at Steinway Hall, Decker Bros', No. 33 Union square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, at 2.
SECOND AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloists:
Miss CLEMENTINA LASAR,
Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Admission tickets, $1 and $1 50.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on MONDAY, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

PARK THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-NINTH NIGHT, MONDAY, 23d,
SIXTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Peals of laughter, with roars of applause.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Box-sheet open ten days in advance.
Seats secured by telegraph.
Order carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26,
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
and THURSDAY, Dec. 3.
S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Course tickets, with seats, $2 50. For sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

NIBLO'S. C. R. THORNE, Lessee and Manager.
Special attractions this week.
MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, benefit of E. EDDY. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT.
Two grand performances THANKSGIVING DAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, PAREPA ROSA and IVANHOE.

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT, WHICH WAS to be given at the Fourth Street M. E. Church, near 6th av., on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, is postponed until further notice.

BIERSTADT'S SPLENDID PAINTING OF "KING'S RIVER CANON," in California, is on exhibition at No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Also, paintings by other eminent artists.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and two children of six and twelve years, and nurse, between 14th and 40th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; terms not to exceed $50 per week. Address, with full particulars, HOWARD, Post Office Box No. 2,523.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family only; two connecting rooms required; one with sunny exposure; please state full particulars as to location, terms, &c. Address GEORGE, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two or three adults with comfortable rooms; house and location very desirable; three minutes' walk from the depot; references. Address B. R., Box No. 129 New-York *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor
For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
STEINWAY & SONS'
PARLOR GRAND PIANO.
ELEGANT
WINDOW DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS.
FINE MARBLE STATUARY AND BRONZES.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 15 EAST 38TH ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs.
The house will be open for inspection Tuesday the 24th inst.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—John H. Wilson, auctioneer.—Sales-room No. 103 Chambers st.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 317 West 15th st., the celebrated "DRAG" belonging to the estate of H. T. Helmbold. By order of the Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.
WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
Grand opening of the Winter season this
MONDAY, NOV. 23.
First representation of the great $100,000 Oriental Pageant, the
FETE AT PEKIN FETE AT PEKIN
FETE AT PEKIN FETE AT PEKIN
FETE AT PEKIN FETE AT PEKIN
OR,
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!!
HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!!!

This transcendently beautiful production, the labor of five months' preparation, requiring an army of men, women, children, and highly-trained horses, is brought out at a cost far exceeding all of Mr. Barnum's previous lavish expenditures in catering to the American public. For uniqueness, picturesque effect, grandeur of detail, and magnificent proportions, the FETE AT PEKIN has no parallel in the history of pageantry display. Its exit from the GRAND COURSE will be followed in rapid succession by the new

GRAND CONTEST IN SPEED
By the rival male and female equestrians of the great Hippodrome Company.
EIGHT-HORSE WAR-CHARIOT RACES!
FOUR-HORSE RUSSIAN COURIER RACES!
SIX-HORSE LADIES' HURDLE RACES!
EIGHT-HORSE LADIES' FLAT RACES!
SIX-HORSE ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES!
SIX-HORSE INDIAN HURDLE RACES!
Together with many new and exciting arenic contests never before introduced in America.
The World-Renowned
JACKLEY FAMILY! JACKLEY FAMILY!
JACKLEY FAMILY! JACKLEY FAMILY!
AT EACH EXHIBITION.
LANG LOOK, THE MARVELOUS. | YAMADIVA, THE WONDERFUL.
KENEBEL BROTHERS,
the great
COMICS!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT 2:30 AND 8.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BOX OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 TO 4.
ADMISSION:
GRAND ORCHESTRA.......................$1 50
ORCHESTRA.................................1 00
FAMILY CIRCLE...............................50
THANKSGIVING DAY.—Extra Attractions. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.............................Manager
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
EMMA DAY, SANFORD and WILSON, Miss ALICE SOMERS, WM. COURTRIGHT, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
A new local drama by Mr. Poole, entitled
BROADWAY, Or, NEW-YORK IN A NUTSHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
MONDAY, NOV. 23, and EVERY EVENING AT 8.
LOLA, the Queen of Gymnasts, LOLA.
FRANK JONES, the Musical Moke,
H. T. MUDGE, Song and Dance Artist,
JENNIE WADE, the charming Vocalist,
THE WINNETTS, the celebrated Dutch Comique,
THE EMMERSONS, Sergt. BURKE, Master SARSFIELD,
MME. PICAUT'S CAN CAN DANCERS,
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THANKSGIVING DAY THREE PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1874, at 8 P. M.,
at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st. and 4th av.
Dr. I. I. HAYES,
M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.
Dr. HAYES will present the report of his travels as a representative of the society in Iceland during the past Summer.
M. DU CHAILLU will describe the Laplanders and their customs, and the results of three years' travel in Lapland. The papers will be illustrated.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
ROUND THE CLOCK,
in which JOE COBURN
will set to with THE UNKNOWN.

J. N. PATTISON. DE GARMO HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 14th st.
EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS,
With Piano-forte Recitals.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, lecture on
GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. Tickets $1, at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's, No. 108 5th av.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of
MR. BONAMY PRICE,
Professor of Political Economy at Oxford University, to deliver two lectures under their auspices on the subject of finance. The first to be delivered at Association Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Subject: "METALLIC AND PAPER CURRENCY." The second at Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. Subject: "THE GENERAL CAUSES OF PANICS AND CRISES." Tickets, 75 cents, to be had at the Library and the Chamber of Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
EXTRA MATINEE, THANKSGIVING AT 2.
Seats secured. Moral—"Go Early."
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

PROF. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
INSTRUCTOR
In Private Schools and Families.
NO. 337 WEST 28TH ST.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCOUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TWO GENTLEMEN ABOUT GOING TO FLORIDA for the Winter; one of them a teacher, would take charge of a pupil, fitting him for college or otherwise. Address TEACHER, No. 155 West 11th st., New-York.

AT ALL HOURS.—LESSONS IN ENGLISH studies, given to ladies, by a lady teacher of experience, at No. 455 6th av.; terms reasonable.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ERNANI
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA—FAREWELL WEEK.
Prior to the departure of the Company for Philadelphia and Boston. MONDAY, Nov. 23. Last Night but Two,
ERNANI.
With the following great cast:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI..........as..........ELVIRA
Signor CARPI.....................as..........Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Don Ruy Gomez De Silva
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, last night but one of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
And grand revival, with increased chorus and orchestra, and with the same splendor as last season, of
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. ALBANI for the first time as ELSA.
Signor CARPI for the first time as LOHENGRIN.
Miss CARY in her original rôle, ORTRUD.
Signor DEL PUENTE, Signor SCOLARA.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE—POPULAR PRICES.
Only appearance at the Academy of the renowned basso,
HERR CARL FORMES,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,
Mlle. DONADIO, Signori DE BASSINI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, and CARL FORMES as Basilio.
Friday, Nov. 27.—Last night of the season, and farewell night of Mlle. ALBANI.
Saturday, Nov. 28.—Grand Farewell Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
GRAND RE-OPENING THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, when will be revived, in all its Regal Magnificence, the greatest of all spectacles,
THE BLACK CROOK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY!
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS NEW MUSIC!
GLITTERING ARMOR!
JEWELED WEAPONS!
EVERYTHING NEW.
A GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED!!!
Mlle. BONFANTI and Mlle. EUGENIE LUPO,
Premiere Danseuses Assoluta.
Mlles. KATIE and EMILIE KIRALFY,
Premiere Characteristiques.
TWELVE CHARMING SECOND PREMIERES,
FIFTY FASCINATING CORYPHEES, and a GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED.
THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
will include, among others, Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Miss ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Mr. W. L. STREET, Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, &c.
FIRST APPEARANCE in America of the renowned European Artists, the LENTON FAMILY.
PERSIAN TWIN SISTERS. FAMOUS ULM SISTERS.
LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS.
KIRALFY'S FASCINATING BALLET OF ALL NATIONS.
DEMON REVELS.
GRAND BLACK CROOK AMAZONIAN MARCH!!!
☞ EXTRA MATINEE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. BOUCICAULT'S
SUCCESSFUL SCOTTISH DRAMA,
THE HEART
OF
MID-LOTHIAN.
Including the famous realistic picture of "THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS," the ATTACK on the TOLBOOTH, and the ESCAPE OF JENNIE from the MOUNTAIN HUT. The principal characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. PARKES, Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. CONWAY, Mr. WHITING, Mr. JENNINGS, Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN, Miss NINA VARIAN, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs G. H. GILBERT, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
MATINEE, at 1:30 o'clock, of
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
⁂ SATURDAY Matinée at 1:30 of THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
SHORTLY, A NOVEL SENSATION!!
⁂ Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has received from Paris, and will presently produce, the reigning and most absorbing drama which has been offered in that city for a number of years, and entitled THE OFFICES OF FORTUNE.

YORICK!!!

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
Seacran
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIMES.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mr. JEFFERSON gives but six more of his charming impersonations of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
His engagement positively closing with the performance at the FAREWELL MATINEE next SATURDAY. Special Matinée on THANKSGIVING DAY. Seats for either representation may be had in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the American Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In TWO of his happiest parts, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TIMOTHY TOODLES. Sale of seats begins on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. CLARKE is engaged for two weeks only.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1874,
MISS CHARLOTTE STANLEY,
with her local sensation of CRIME,
Concluding with the Drama of the
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
Thanksgiving Day, two grand performances, Afternoon and Evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EMILY SOLDENE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, at 1:30.
THE SUCCESS OF THE PERIOD,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
SECOND WEEK
TO CROWDED HOUSES
of
THE MOST MELODIOUS OF OPERAS,
Lecocq's master work,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE....as....MLLE. LANGE
Conspirator Chorus repeated eight times nightly.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
For the SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 1:30.

ASSOCIATION HALL. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES, (by invitation,)
A course of FIVE LECTURES, with READINGS, by
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.;
beginning Nov. 30. Secured seats for course at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST.
LAST WEEK at this theatre of
THE FEMALE BATHERS—THE CAN-CAN,
TURKISH HAREM and FEMALE MINSTRELS,
As they positively open MONDAY, Nov. 30, at
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
Three Matinées this week at
ROBINSON HALL,
TUESDAY and FRIDAY and THANKSGIVING DAY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A THOROUGHLY MUSICAL EDUCATED lady, pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, would like to get a few more scholars; best of references from present scholars. Address J. B., *Times* Up-town Office, Box No. 124, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PIANO WANTED, FOR WHICH VALUABLE real estate will be given. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 286 East 80th st.

LECTURES.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL LECture in Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1874. Subject—"PEOPLE WE MEET." Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the doors.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE DRY DOCKS AND SHIP-YARDS.

BUSINESS STILL DEPRESSED—LIST OF THE VESSELS DOCKED DURING THE WEEK.

For nearly a month past the dry docks and ship-yards on South street have been doing an unusually small business. But few of the prominent ship-building firms have had work of importance on the stocks, and the general market for marine stores has been dull. Last week was no exception to the rule. The vessels on the docks for repairs or examination were mostly brigs and schooners, and the total amount of work done was less than for any previous week since August last. In marine stores very little is doing. Copper (new sheathing) is quoted at 28 cents per pound; old sheathing at 23 cents, and yellow metal at 21 and 22 cents. Sales of cordage are reported at the following rates. Manila at 15 and 16 cents per pound; tarred Manila, 14½ cents, and New-Zealand at 11½ and 12½ cents. Russia bolt-rope is quoted at 17 cents. For common strained resin the nominal price is $2 25, and for tar, $2 12 for Washington and Wilmington. The following is a resumé of the week's work at the principal dry docks and ship-yards:

The officers of the Screw Docks report the following vessels up for repairs and examination: Schooner Ward J. Parks, 239 tons, patched metal; propeller Terror, general repairs; schooner W. R. Knighton, 160 tons, patched metal; schooner West Side, repaired shoe; pilot-boat W. H. Aspinwall, cleaned bottom and painted.

At the Balance Docks the brig Angostora, 327 tons, has been remetaled; the brig J. H. Lane, 391 tons, remetaled; and the propeller Metropolis, 879 tons, up for examination.

The Sectional Dry Dock Company report the following vessels on dock: Brig Alice, 116 tons, Central American trade, repairs; steamer State of Texas, 1,540 tons, C. H. Mallory's Texas line, painted and received a new wheel; ship St. Paul, 1,900 tons, California trade, miscellaneous repairs; bark Emma, 472 tons, Brazilian trade, the same; schooner Anne and Susan, 322 tons, English trade, the same; brig Cassiopeia, 174 tons, Marseilles trade, repairs; brig Hermanos, (Norwegian,) stripped and calked; brig Hautslo, remetaled.

Rosevelt & Griffiths, No. 254 South street, have calked and coppered the brigs Alice, 116 tons, and the Cassiopeia, 214 tons. This firm has also repaired the schooner Impulse and a number of other small craft.

C. & R. Poillon have remetaled the brig J. H. Lane, and rebuilt the propeller Terror. New keelsons have also been placed on the bark Lord Baltimore, 353 tons, and a variety of miscellaneous repairs completed on smaller vessels.

LONG ISLAND SHIP-YARD NOTES.

A new two-masted schooner, built for Capt. George P. Buckley and others, will be launched from the yard of Charles M. Smith, at Greenport, on Saturday next about 3 P. M. She will be launched full rigged. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 135 feet; beam, 34 feet; lower hold, 12 feet; between decks, 6 feet; tonnage, carpenter's measurement, 880 tons, with carrying capacity exceeding 900 tons. She is the largest fore-and-aft-rigged vessel ever built at any yard on Long Island.

A handsome barkentine named the Tyler, built of white oak, chestnut, and hackmetack, with two full decks and poop, was launched from the yard of Jesse Carll at Northport on Saturday. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 17 feet.

A new three-masted, centre-board, light-draught schooner for Capt. Dickerson, of Port Jefferson, is to be launched from the yard of James M. Bayles & Son to-day.

Capt. Hendrickson's sloop Onward is nearly ready for launching at Smith's ship-yard, Islip. Mr. Smith has also laid the keel of a twenty-five-ton sloop for Capt. Frank Whitman, and has contracted to build a sloop yacht, 46 feet on the water-line, 16 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold, to be launched next May.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, has purchased a fine sloop yacht named the Flora, from Mr. Salem R. Davis, of Greenport, on private terms. Dr. Scudder proposes to make use of her for pleasure excursions in the waters at the East End during his Summer vacations.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

There was nothing to indicate a termination of the strike of the 'longshoremen yesterday. The Police force along the river front has not been reduced, but, with occasional exceptions, they have not been obliged to interfere with the strikers. The steam-ship companies assert that there is no necessity for a surrender on their part. The inexperienced hands whom they found it necessary to employ have performed the work of the 'longshoremen to the entire satisfaction of the companies, who had not expected to succeed with so little inconvenience. Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Line, stated to the writer that he had been successful beyond his expectations in loading his steamers. Of course, he said, there were some portions of the work which could be better performed by the old hands, but their successors were willing and industrious, and, as the company employed good stevedores, there was little to be desired in that respect. The companies, he added, were forced to abide by their intention of reducing the rates paid the 'longshoremen. The reduction in the carrying rates, and stagnation of business, made it necessary to retrench wherever there was a preponderance of expense. It had previously been done in every other department, and at length it became necessary to reduce the expenses attached to loading and discharging cargoes. Some of the steam-ship companies furnish provisions and lodging for their new employes, in order to prevent them from being subjected to any attempts at intimidation on the part of the strikers. After the strike is ended, the companies will probably make regulations prohibiting their employes from becoming members of the unions, lest they should at some future time strike for an increase of their wages to the old rates. The 'longshoremen still indulge in hopes of success. Thus far the unions have not been obliged to issue any funds to their members, as nearly all of the strikers have obtained more or less work from companies who have not been able to make the reduction in unison with the larger lines, owing to the necessity of promptly loading and discharging their vessels. This necessity will enable them to maintain the strike for an indefinite period, even should the steamship companies succeed in making satisfactory 'longshoremen of their new employes. At the regular meeting of the 'Longshoremen's Association, held in St. James Hall, corner of New Bowery and James street, on Saturday evening, the attendance was very large. A resolution was passed prohibiting any member of the organization from "working for any merchant, stevedore, or steamship company who shall employ outsiders at reduced wages, and under no circumstances for the firms of Walsh Brothers or Henderson Brothers." The next regular meeting of this association will be held at No. 76 Varick street on Tuesday evening.

THE DISCONTENTED SEAMEN.

The attempted strike of the sailors is not likely to prove a success to themselves or a detriment to the shipping merchants. For the past three weeks there has been a disposition on the part of a few malcontents to demand a higher rate of wages than that which has heretofore been paid—an average of $16 per month. It is supposed that the proprietors of the sailor's boarding-houses were the instigators of the movement, as up to a recent date there had been no unanimity among the seamen. On Friday night a meeting of the sailors was called at Academy Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, when a Sailor Union was organized. William Churchill was elected President, and Henry Richards, Secretary. It is not likely that this association will be of much benefit to any but coasting sailors who are in this port at regular intervals. Commissioner Duncan alleges that the strike is but a mere farce, as more men can be obtained than are required. And if regular seamen grow scarce there is always to be obtained a large number of landsmen who are of a roving disposition or temporarily out of employment, and are willing to avail themselves of any opportunity to earn their living.

THE GIACOMO EXTRADITION CASE.

Argument was heard by Judge Blatchford on Saturday, in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Angelo Di Giacomo, which came up on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to test the right of the Government to extradite Italian subjects for crimes alleged to have been committed prior to the making of the treaty now existing between the United States and the King of Italy. The accused is charged with having murdered a gentleman named Airghano at San Simeone before the two Governments had entered into the existing treaty, and his counsel by this motion, which is in the nature of a demurrer, and technically admits the murder and the identity of the individual, seek his discharge on the ground that the treaty does not embrace cases occurring prior to its formation. On the other hand, it is contended that the right of extradition is an inherent national right regardless of the existence of treaties. The court reserved its decision.

RECEPTION TO DR. HAYES BY THE ARCADIAN CLUB.

A reception was given on Saturday night by the members of the Arcadian Club to Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer. Among those present were Peter Cooper, District Attorney Phelps, Chief Justice Daly, Fernando Wood, S. S. Cox, Dr. Bumstead, Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Judge Bosworth, Judge W. E. Curtis, M. Paul B. Du Chaillu, Wm. B. Duncan, Rev. Wm. Ormiston, Col. T. B. Myers, Frederick DePeyster, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Earl Dunraven, Andrew H. Green, Rev. N. Bjerring, and others. The exercises commenced with an address of welcome by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, acting President of the club, who introduced Dr. Hayes. The eminent explorer, who was received with enthusiastic applause, in an instructive address explained what had been done in the way of Arctic exploration by the various expeditions, and expressed the hope that America would fit out another expedition to continue the important work they had already begun. Addresses were also delivered by Chief Justice Daly, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Paul B. Du Chaillu, Fernando Wood, S. S. Cox, Gen. Roy Stone, and others. Letters expressing the regret of the writers at being unable to attend were received from William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, Rev. Dr. Adams, and Prof. Hayden.

A "MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY" IN BROOKLYN.

On to-morrow evening, as already announced in THE TIMES, a "Martha Washington Tea Party" will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in aid of the Brooklyn Maternity. The lady patrons of this deserving institution, who belong to the best families in the city, have expressed their determination to make the "tea party" a complete success. Thus far their efforts have been attended with most gratifying results. More than 1,500 tickets have been sold at $5 a ticket. In Brooklyn the "tea party" is looked forward to as the great social event of the season. No trouble or expense has been spared by the ladies and gentlemen having the management of the affair to make it meet in all respects the great expectations that have been formed of it by the public. The party will take place in the auditorium of the Academy of Music, which will be floored over and handsomely carpeted for the occasion. It is intended to reproduce as far as possible an exact copy of the Republican court of Washington. General Washington and his lady will be personated by a lady and gentleman well known in Brooklyn society. The costume of the evening will be the court dress of 1778, and it is hoped that as many of the guests as possible will come in that dress. An ordinary evening dress will, however, be sufficient. Officers of the Army and Navy and National Guard are requested to come in the uniform of the branch of the service to which they belong. Many ladies and gentlemen will attend in the dress of the time, the gentlemen in knee breeches, silk stockings, cutaway coat and bag wig, and the ladies in the cap, scarf, stomachers, and petticoat in vogue among fashionable people at that period. A tableau representing the first reception of Washington at the White House will be given, in which those taking part will appear in the richest and most elaborate costumes. For the gentlemen the management has secured the use of the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., a well-known association, organized by the best men in the State, for the purpose of keeping alive the Revolutionary traditions of the country. The decoration of the Academy for the occasion has already commenced, and will be on the most extensive scale. In the centre of the auditorium, at the height of about fifty feet, will be suspended a colossal gilded eagle. From its beak, and running to the boxes, will be silken streamers bearing the names of the thirteen original States of the Union. The galleries will be elegantly festooned with flags, and suspended under the great eagle will be the words "Brooklyn Maternity," worked in flowers. On one side of the auditorium, upon a platform raised about one foot above the floor, Gen. and Lady Washington will be stationed, and will there receive the guests who will be presented, as soon as they enter, by the ushers. At the stage end of the auditorium the supper tables (thirteen in number) will be arranged, and over each will be the name of the State which it represents. The tables will be handsomely decorated and lighted with candelabras, each bearing from fifty to one hundred lights. Thirteen ladies, dressed in Martha Washington costume, will preside at the tables. A thousand cups and saucers of elegant antique china, ornamented in gilt and coloring, and bearing a photograph of Martha Washington, have been secured for the occasion. The tables will seat three hundred people at once, and supper will be served from 7 o'clock until 12, when the band (Conterno's) will play "Home Sweet Home." The following is the bill of fare:

BILL OF FARE.
Tea and Coffee.
Fried Oysters. Chicken Salad.
Sandwiches. Tea Biscuit.
Cakes of various kinds.

The dancing, which is to commence at 9 o'clock, will close promptly at 12 midnight. The first dance will be an old-time minuet. Among the distinguished guests expected to attend are President and Mrs. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, Hon. Hamilton and Mrs. Fish, Gov. and Mrs. Dix, Senator Boutwell, wife, and daughter, Postmaster General Jewell, Hon. S. J. Tilden, Mayor Hunter, and others. Nearly all the tickets have been sold, and for those remaining there is great demand. A ticket admits a gentleman and lady, and extra tickets are sold for $2 each.

THE COMING MAYOR'S POLICY.

A COUP D'ETAT ANTICIPATED—HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO BE REMOVED—JOHN KELLY'S WILL TO BE LAW.

The incoming Mayor, Mr. William H. Wickham, is now compiling materials for his first annual message, which will be sent to the Board of Aldermen on the 1st of January. He has wonderful things in contemplation. It is said that he intends to prefer charges against many heads of departments, and all the new power and influence of Tammany will be brought to bear upon Gov. Tilden to secure their removal. The plea for this extraordinary movement is that the recent victory of the party in this City would amount to nothing without patronage. The Tammany ward politicians are prowling around the departments, like hungry wolves, seeking legitimate offices and sinecures, and they demand these for their services on election day. These politicians cannot understand why John Kelly's triumph did not result in the ejection of every man from office for their benefit. Mr. Wickham, as head of the Municipal Government, thus finds himself in a dilemma, but he looks to Mr. Tilden with hope, and believes that if Tammany is to be kept together it must be by acquiring absolute control over all the departments.

Happily for Kelly and Wickham, they think that the charges necessary to remove heads of departments are within their reach. They intend to use the reports of the Ex-Commissioners of Accounts to accomplish their object. These reports have been called for by the Board of Aldermen, but it is said that they have not yet been completed. The moment they are published John Kelly and Mayor Wickham will doubtless forward copies of them to Gov. Tilden for his action. The result may be anticipated.

TWO BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Shortly before 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, as Mr. Brainard T. Norris, a pipe manufacturer, was going from his place of business, No. 229 East Forty-first street, to his residence, No. 110 West Forty-seventh street, and when passing the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, he was attacked by four ruffians, who sprang upon him suddenly from the shadow of the building on the corner. One of them struck Mr. Norris a powerful blow in the face, knocking him down. While prostrate on the sidewalk he was held in the grasp of three of the robbers until the fourth ruffian abstracted a pocket-book containing $10 in money, two checks—one for $5,000, and the other for $250—and some business papers, with which the robbers fled. The whole affair occupied but a few moments, and although the struggle of Mr. Norris with his assailants attracted the attention of numerous passers-by, the robbers were allowed to make their escape. After they had fled Officer Curry, of the Grand Central Depot force, arrived at the scene, and took Mr. Norris to the station-house in the basement of the depot. On examination it was found that he had received a cut on the back of the head when knocked down. Dr. J. W. Rainey was summoned, and dressed the wound, after which Mr. Norris was escorted to his home by Sergt. Armstrong. He could not give any description of his assailants, and stated that he would be unable to identify them. It is supposed that he was followed from his place of business by the robbers, who supposed that he carried a large sum of money with him.

At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night Mr. Robert Menier, of No. 511 Eleventh avenue, was attacked by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a gold watch and chain, valued at $165. He reported his loss to Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and from a description he gave of his assailants Officer Davis soon after succeeded in arresting Joseph Craig, a young bar-tender, who was fully identified by Mr. Menier as one of the men who assaulted and robbed him. Craig was detained, and the Police are searching for his companions.

AMATEUR GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A very pleasant entertainment to lovers of gymnastic sports was given at Prof. J. Wood's Gymnasium, No. 8 East Twenty-eighth street, Saturday evening. The exhibition commenced with a sparring match between Prof. O'Neill and his pupil, master Leavitt, in which the latter displayed considerable proficiency in the art of self-defense. A performance with Indian clubs by Mr. Burnton followed, after which a sparring match took place between Mr. Frederick Engelhardt and Prof. John Deturck. Mr. C. D. Newton next performed some very creditable evolutions on the flying trapeze. The art of boxing was illustrated by Prof. O'Neill and Mr. Frederick Engelhardt, the motions of which were counted off while being performed. This was was followed by exercises with the dumb-bells, performed by Messrs. Pennell, Le Comste, and Burnton, during which the latter lifted a weight of 108 pounds perpendicularly above his head. Previous to the latter exercise, Mr. Engelhardt presented to Mr. Pennell a handsome gold watch-guard, in behalf of his associates, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his efforts toward insuring the success of their association. Mr. Pennell replied that he was deeply grateful for this exhibition of the approval of his fellow-members, and their appreciation of his efforts toward the "elevation of cold iron." The exercises closed with a sparring match between Messrs. H. E. Burmeyer and John Dwyer, which was the event of the evening, both men being possessed of splendid physiques and great muscular power. The hall was well filled with the friends and admirers of the amateur gymnasts, among those present being Mr. Lester Wallack and son, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Capt. L. G. T. Bruce, and Billy Edwards, the pugilist.

A SUNDAY BRAWL.

FATAL RESULT OF A DRUNKEN ROW—A MAN KILLED WITH A CART-RUNG—ARREST OF THE ASSAILANT.

While Patrolman Van Nosdeel, of the Ninth Precinct, was on post in Washington street shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, he found a man lying on the sidewalk in front of the liquor store of John Gibbons, No. 685 Washington street. The man was unconscious and was bleeding profusely from severe wounds about the face and head. The officer procured assistance and conveyed him to the Charles street police station, where he was identified as John Conerton, a laborer about thirty years of age, who resided at No. 652 Washington street. Police Surgeon Walker was summoned and found that the man had been dangerously wounded by a terrible blow with some blunt instrument, and that there were several contused wounds on the back of his head. His injuries were of such a nature that the doctor ordered his immediate removal to the hospital. An ambulance was summoned by telegraph, and Conerton was speedily conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He was placed in charge of the House Surgeon, but despite every exertion to save his life, he expired soon after admission, without having regained consciousness. He could not, therefore, give any information in relation to the manner in which he received the injuries that caused his death, and the whole affair was enveloped in mystery. Coroner Woltman was notified, and Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, proceeded to the Morgue and made a post-mortem examination of the remains of deceased. The doctor found a terrible wound across his face, the violence of the blow having completely crushed the nose. There were also several cuts and bruises on the back of the head. The lungs were found very much congested, and, in the opinion of the doctor, death had resulted from œdema of the lungs and concussion of the brain.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, and Detectives O'Neil and Flanagan, while endeavoring to unravel the mystery surrounding the case, learned from Mrs. Mary Mayer, residing at No. 142 Perry street, that between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, as she was coming out of Gibbons' liquor store, with a pitcher of beer which she had purchased there, she saw a man lying in the gutter in front of the place, and another man was walking away from the spot with a cart rung in his hand. This man placed the rung in a truck standing near and walked rapidly away. Capt. Kennedy also learned that Conerton had been drinking in Gibbons' store during the night, and in his company were Martin Mullen, of No. 652 Washington street; Martin Joyce, of No. 154 Perry street, and William Pertain, of No. 157 Perry street. Gibbons was accordingly arrested, and soon after Mullen, Joyce, and Pertain were taken into custody. The prisoners were questioned separately at the station-house, and at first denied all knowledge of the manner in which Conerton had received the injuries which resulted in his death. Subsequently, however, they acknowledged that they had been in the company of the deceased when Conerton was injured, and informed Capt. Kennedy that George W. Murray, a cartman, who resides at No. 29 Renwick street, had a fight with Conerton, during which Murray struck the deceased across the face with a cart-rung and knocked him down. Search was made for Murray, and it was learned that he had been arrested for intoxication early on Sunday morning, and had been taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he had been discharged. Yesterday afternoon he was rearrested, charged with the murder of Conerton.

Coroner Woltman was informed of the result of Capt. Kennedy's investigation, and called at the station-house last night. He at once empaneled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. William H. Pertain, one of the principal witnesses, was brought before him, and made the following statement:

"I went into John Gibbons' liquor store at about 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night; four men were standing in front of the bar and another man was lying asleep on a table; they demanded liquor, but Gibbons refused to give them any unless they paid for what they had already drank; one of the men then paid for the drinks; a quarrel then arose in relation to the 'longshoremen's strike, and in regard to nationalities; Gibbons told the men that he did not want any quarreling in his place and ordered them to leave; the man who had been asleep then roused up and went out; he was followed by the others, and after they reached the sidewalk the quarrel was renewed; they quarreled for about ten minutes, and a general free fight ensued between the men. A woman came in for a pitcher of beer and said all four were fighting. Two were on the ground and two were wrestling against the wall. I then saw George Murray, the man who had been asleep in the store, take a cart rung out of a truck standing near by and strike Conerton, who was on the ground, across the face with it, and then walk hurriedly away. Martin Joyce was with me at the time."

Murray was then brought up and Pertain fully identified him as the man whom he seen strike Conerton with the cart rung.

The witness continued: "I met Murray in a liquor store at about one o'clock in the morning, but nothing was then said about the beating of Conerton."

On that testimony Coroner Woltman committed Murray to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest, and committed the witnesses, in default of bail to appear when required. The rung with which Conerton was struck was found in the truck where it had been placed by Murray after striking his victim. The iron-shod end of the rung was stained with blood.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION—TWO GREAT PRIZES AWARDED.

Saturday was the seventy-third and last day of the forty-third annual exhibition of the American Institute. Before this it has been too early to compare the exhibition, as a whole, with its predecessors, but now that it is ended, the Board of Managers consider it in no respect inferior in its results to any exhibition which the institute has ever given. The exhibitors are very generally satisfied with what has been done for them, and the exhibition has paid its own expenses from the admission fees of some 250,000 visitors. That no money, or very little, if any, has been made is a matter of no regret, for the American Institute is intended for the advancement of science and the arts, rather than for the accumulation of funds for which it would have little use. The closing exercises of last evening were very informal. The usual crowd of several thousand persons filled the Rink, and passed the evening in listening to the music, and in examining the endless display of beautiful and useful articles. The only peculiarity of the evening was the delivery, by Mr. Nathan C. Ely, at about 8:30 o'clock, of the closing address. He closed by announcing that some of the judges had not yet concluded their reports, and that exhibitors may obtain printed slips of the awards from the Secretary, in lieu of the very unsatisfactory method of reading aloud a long list of awards to which nobody listens.

These lists are very voluminous, making a good-sized pamphlet in themselves, and including several hundreds of awards to the exhibitors of articles which vary in importance, from the machine for detecting addled eggs up to the new rotary engine. A few general notes, however, will be of interest. In the Department of Leather, the display of which article has attracted the attention of manufacturers far beyond the limits of this City, no award has yet been made. The same is true concerning the very large group of mowers, reapers, &c., the judges recommending that they be practically tried before their merits are passed upon. The highest prize from the institute is the "Great Medal," which "is to be awarded only to the discoverer or inventor of a machine, product, or process which shall have been proved by long-continued operation and practical adaptation to be so important in its use or application as virtually to supplant every article or process previously used for accomplishing the same purpose." This medal was not awarded to any exhibitor. The next highest prize is the "Gold Medal of Progress," which "is to be awarded only to the discoverer or inventor of a machine, product, or process on exhibition, which shall be adjudged so important as to make a decided advance and great improvement, and be satisfactorily shown to be a discovery or invention of the first order of importance and value in science or in the industrial arts. It can only be awarded by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Direction, after it shall have been reported upon by not less than three judges as fulfilling all these conditions, whose report shall also estimate its merits comparatively with other machines, products or processes used for the same purpose, and after said report shall have been approved by ten members of the Board of Managers." Of this medal there were but two awards. One was to the new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine known as "Number Six." The other "Medal of Progress" was awarded to the American Metaline Company. Metaline is an entirely new invention, and is intended to supplant oil or grease for the prevention of friction on the bearings of machinery. These two awards are the most important on the list. The others are of small interest to any person excepting the exhibitor.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 23,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

ITALY.

VERDI MADE A SENATOR.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The King has made Signor Verdi, the composer, a member of the Italian Senate.

GERMANY.

THE COUNT VON ARNIM CASE AND THE PRESS—PROSECUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The editor of the Berlin *Tagesblatt*, who is also one of the proprietors, announces that a person intimately connected with Count Von Arnim offered him £35,000 on Aug. 19 for the privilege of influencing the editorials of that journal.

A special from Berlin to the Daily *Telegraph* reports that press prosecutions growing out of the Arnim affair abound. Three indictments have been laid against the Frankfort *Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

CONFLAGRATION IN CRONSTADT CAUSED BY INCENDIARIES—THREATS AGAINST OTHER CITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 23—6 A. M.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg give accounts of a recent conflagration in Cronstadt, and report that letters have been found threatening similar calamities in other cities. No clue to the incendiaries had been discovered. There was much apprehension in the capitol.

DISTURBANCES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—Serious disturbances have been created in the Medical Academy of the University of Petersburg. One of the professors was compelled to resign. The Police were called in and restored order.

CENTRAL ASIA.

MARAUDING TURCOMANS CARRYING OFF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—PRESERVED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—Reports have been received here from the Russian advanced posts that the Turcomans recently attacked a town on the Caspian Sea, killed 80 men and carried off 150 women and children into slavery.

The Russian troops pursued the marauders, but without overtaking them.

The Russian Government declines to order the reoccupation of Khiva, although Gen. Kauffman advises such a step.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Nathan Robbins, President of the Faneuil Hall Bank, was garroted and robbed by three young men, on Causeway street, at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, losing, however, only $9. The robbers escaped.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Walsh, aged twenty-one, of No. 421 East Nineteenth street, was stabbed in the thigh and severely wounded by some unknown person during a fight early yesterday morning, at the foot of East Nineteenth street.

During a fight in the liquor saloon of Thomas McMahon, No. 211 South street, Bernard J. Callahan, a harness maker, of No. 8 Catharine slip, had a portion of his lip bitten off by a fellow workmen, who escaped. Callahan was attended by Dr. Powell and taken to his home.

BROOKLYN.

A sneak thief named William Fish, was arrested yesterday for stealing $75 worth of silverware from the residence of Carl Sanford, No. 431 Clermont avenue.

The brass foundry of Fergus Renton, corner of Milton and West streets, Greenpoint, was damaged by fire on Saturday night, to the extent of $3,000. Insured $2,200.

Mr. Anthony Comstock who was so dangerously stabbed in Newark, several weeks ago, by a vender of obscene literature, has so far recovered that he visited Philadelphia one day last week.

STATEN ISLAND.

The funeral of the late James D. Eadie, of the Home Fire Insurance Company, took place yesterday from the Church of the Ascension, Factoryville. Mr. Eadie was officially connected with a number of local associations, and the services were largely attended.

The threatened movement of the North Shore Ferry Company to put a boat on the route in opposition to the Railway Company's Ferry from Whitehall slip promises to take practical shape ere long. It is stated that the steamer Twilight will be chartered for the purpose, and that the fair will be only five cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, whose critical condition has already been reported, was somewhat easier last night.

Glendenning attended the Prospect Avenue Church as a listener yesterday.

The Grand Jury, Saturday, sent a letter to Mrs. Jones, of Hudson County, certifying to her efficiency as a jailor.

Bishop Corrigan yesterday consecrated the new bell to be hoisted to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jersey City.

Margaret Sutton, the woman who was injured by the explosion in Jersey City, Saturday, was still living last night, but it was thought she could not survive the night.

Officer Moneds yesterday saw a man break open the basement door of the house of Thomas A. Gross, on Henderson street, Jersey City. He arrested him. The man gave his name as Bernard Ring, and is held as a sneak thief.

LECTURES AND READINGS ANNOUNCED.

At the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, this evening, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will deliver, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, a lecture entutled "People We Meet."

Dr. I. I. Hayes will describe his recent travels in Iceland, and M. Du Chaillu will read a paper on the Laplanders, before the American Geographical Society, at Association Hall, to-night.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Wallace Bruce will lecture on Robert Burns, at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Burns Monument intended for Central Park.

"Educational Problems" will be treated in a lecture by Carl Schurz, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, on Wednesday evening.

The Ladies' Association of the New York Hospital for Women will give an opening entertainment at the Hospital, North-east corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Brooklyn Maternity is to benefit by a "Lady Washington Tea Party," to be held at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday evening.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will lecture on Handel at De Garmo Hall on Tuesday evening.

GERMAN SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Harugari Liederkranz, a thriving German choral organization, forming a section of the order of the Harugari, gave an anniversary entertainment at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night, consisting of selections of vocal and instrumental music. The entertainment wound up with a ball.

At the Central Park Garden several German societies, located in the upper part of the City and the West-side, gave a concert last night, the proceeds of which will go to the German Hospital fund. The choir, were under the direction of Carl Bergmann.

The Frohsinn Quartet Club celebrated its first anniversary by an entertainment at Turtle Bay Hall, on Second avenue, last night, ending with a *soirée dansante*.

The Victoria German Women's Aid Society gave a calico ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

The Vocal Society of the German veterans gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Charles Sumner Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, gave an annual ball at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms, on Third avenue, the proceeds of which go to a charitable fund.

The Schillerbund, a popular German organization, gave an entertainment at the Turn Hall in Fourth street last night.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

This institution has been in active charitable work for six or seven years without any public appeal for help or money, and without contracting debt. It is the only general hospital for women in the City, and the only one where women can receive homeopathic treatment. It has received more than six hundred women into its wards, over five hundred and fifty of whom were sick and destitute, and received medical and surgical attendance and clothing without any charge. The demands on the space of the hospital have been so great, however, that the trustees determined to purchase the present location, at the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street; but in doing this a debt of $90,000 remains on the property, and the Ladies' Association of the hospital are endeavoring to pay it off. With this object a series of entertainments, preliminary to a grand fair to be held at the close of the season, will begin on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the new hospital building, in Lexington avenue. Artists of distinction in the musical and dramatic professions have offered their services, and an attractive programme is promised. Tickets for the first entertainment are for sale at Rushton's pharmacy, in Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, at $1 each.

THE STREET-BOYS' SUNDAY NIGHT.

A considerable number of the homeless boys of the East Side of the City, in the vicinity of the Bowery, have manifested recently a disposition to attend the Sunday evening exercises at the Boys' Lodging House, in Rivington street, and the attendance last night was especially large. These lads are mainly of the class of newsboys and boot-blacks. They are admitted at and after 5 o'clock, and are sent to the wash-room where they have the opportunity to cleanse themselves. This process completed, they are furnished with a supper of bread and butter and coffee, after which they assemble in the lecture room where gentlemen who take an interest in their welfare and reformation read to them, instruct them in habits of industry and virtue, and explain selections of Scripture. Every seat was occupied last night, and a lesson was read to the boys on "the creation and institution of the Sabbath," by a well-known gentleman interested in philanthropic labor, who recommended the boys, as far as lay in their power, to respect and observe the Sabbath, and to labor diligently during the other six days of the week, so that they might the better be able to keep holy the day appointed of God for rest.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED COUNTERFEITER.

Yesterday afternoon the attention of Officer Eaton was called to fire and a dense smoke issuing from the chimney of a tenement-house on Brunswick street, near Second, Jersey City. An alarm was sounded and the Fire Department was summoned. An investigation showed that the fire was caused by the operations of a man living a solitary life on one of the upper floors. He was engaged in reducing metal in a crucible. On searching his rooms, two dies cast in plaster of Paris, containing the imprints of half and quarter dollar silver coins, were found. A quantity of ore and some alloy were also discovered. He was arrested on suspicion of being a counterfeiter. But no coin was found upon the premises. He said that he had got two silver pieces from the bank, and was melting them for experiment. He is thought by the Police to be insane. He gave his name as Michael C. Norton, and is held for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Sherman is at the Astor House.

Ferdinand Strakosch and Mlle. Donadio are at the Everett House.

Congressman Luke P. Poland, and Lieut. Gov. R. S. Taft, of Vermont, are at the Grand Central.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Assemblyman Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Senator Frank Smith, of Toronto; Hiram Sibley, of Rochester; William Warren, the comedian, and Kwong Ki Chin, of China, are at the Windsor Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The first cold snap has made business lively at Knox's, the ladies recognizing the fact that his display of fancy Furs is unusually attractive, embracing as it does all the popular varieties, such as brown, Otter, Shetland and Alaska Seal, Russian Sable, Mink, Lynx, and Red Martin, all marked down at very low figures. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—Sale of Printing Cloths during the week foot up 45,000 pieces at 5⅜c. @5½c. for standard and extra 64x64 goods, and 4¾c. for 56x60s.; the market closed steady at these quotations.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen.—Ferdinand Hencke, Mrs. Marie Hencke, Ernest Fischer, Miss Marie Louise Fischer, Mr. Fernbach, Mr. Longwood, Mr. Hoenck, Mr. Boving, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Hill, Mr. Decker, Mr. Chapman and family, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Flora Stuart, Bernhard Steinbrügge, Ludgerus Beck, Andreas Peter, Geo. S. Dobner, Mrs. Margaret Dobner, Miss Dorothea Dobner, F. W. Bimmermann, Carl Heyl, Miss Caroline Henrici, Miss Mathilde Heumann, Heinrich Nolte, Edw. Hildebrandt, Diedrich Stoevesandt, Heinrich Sues, Christian Knauft, Edward Knauft and wife, P. Engelbarts, Johann Herzer, Mrs. Emma Herzer, Hanke Hencken, Herm. Boecke, Miss Lina Hahn, Miss Johanna Friedlich, Mr. Hurdoez, Mr. Rosse.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:55 | Sun sets.....4:36 | Moon rises...4:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:51 | Gov. Island..7:40 | Hell Gate...9:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SUNDAY, Nov. 22.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans Nov. 14 and South-west Pass 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Centipede, Miller, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardner, Port-au-Prince Nov. 9, Gonaives 12th, and Salt Cay, T. I., 14th, with mdse. and passengers to L. Delmonte.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Mediator, Martin, Fernandina Nov. 18, via Port Royal, S. C., 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Herm. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lord of the Isles, (of Liverpool,) Cragie, Calcutta and Sand Heads ug. 13, with mdse. to Willett & Hamlen—vessel to Charles L. Wright & Co. Had strong winds down the Bay of Benhal; thence to line light moderate winds and fine weather; had very unsettled weather in the N. E. trades; Nov. 20 had a heavy gale from S. E. lasting 24 hours; Nov. 19, lat. 36, long. 73, spoke bark Elmstone, (of London,) from Manila for New-York, 146 ds. out.

Bark Hebe, (of Glasgow,) Taylor, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to Phipps & Co.—vessel to Hewlett & Tarance. Crossed the equator Oct. 27 in lon. 37 27; had fine weather to Nov. 14, thence strong gales from S. E. to N. W.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with bark G. W. Rosevelt, of New-York.

Bark Hebe, (Ger.,) Boehm, Pillau 65 ds., with rags to Toel, Rose & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and was 48 ds. to the banks with strong westerly gales, from thence moderate weather.

Schr. Wm. Buck, Miller, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Jones, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. L. Pearson, Lovell, Portchester.

Schr. Clara, Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. J. D. Huntington, Fisher, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Allen, Wickford.

Schr. Alice and Annie, Foster, Providence for Virginia.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Schr. Virginia, (Br.,) Ross, Dorchester, N. B., with building stone to master.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E., cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED—Steam-ships City of London, for Liverpool, Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Calvert, Foley, Port Royal, S. C.; Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Wilmington; James A. Gary, Hall, Newborn, N. C.; Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia; schrs. Sunbeam, Bunker, Calais; G. and C. W. Hines, Hull do.; Hattie V. Kelsey, Thomas, New-Haven.

Arr. to-day, steamers Commerce, Walker, North Carolina; William Woodward, Young, New-York; Florence Franklin, Ifer, Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday, steamers Elizabeth, Clark, New-York; Octorara, Reynolds, do.; schrs. F. H. Odiorine, Crowell, Providence.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, Howes, Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallet, New-York.

Sld. steamers The Queen, Ontario, Flag, Norman, and Glaucus.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, New-York.

Sld. steamer Charleston, New-York; barks Brothers, Cork, for orders; La Plata, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 22.—Passed out: Barks Amazon, Rio; Tillid, Cork; Speranza, do.; brig Apollo, West Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—Cld. steamers Lancaster, Mills, New-Orleans; Centipede, Miller, Boston; Rattlesnake, Artis, do.; barkentine Ocean Traveler, Hannan, Gibraltar; schrs. M. E. W. Williams, St John, N. B.; Frank Leaming, Somers, Brasher City, La.; Sparta, Weldon, Boston; Alice B., Bassett, do.; Lizzie F. Dow, Chase, do.; A. P. Chase, Poole, do.; J. W. Hall, Powell, do.; Mary G. Farr, Cotwell, do.; W. Wiley, Wharton, Charlestown; Annie May, Simpson, East Cambridge; Eliza B. Emery, Wicks, Chelsea; Electric, Wilson, Danversport; Martha Innis, Higgins, Lynn; Major W. H. Tantum, Sloe, Richmond; L. H. Sharp, Lloyd, Washington; steamer United, Hines, do.

Arr. schrs. J. K. Howard, Howard, St. John, N. B.; David Faust, Smith, Boston; Benjamin [illegible], Miller, do.; Stormy Petrel, Haskell, Blue Hill; George E. Peppler, Blizzard, Elizabeth City; Alabama, Taylor, Norfolk.

Spoken 18th inst. off the Capes of Delaware, schr. Emma D. Finney, from Booth Bay, for Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 22.—The steam-ship Constitution, from Panama, arr. here to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Passes—Arr. steamers United States, New-York; Cuba, Vera Cruz; ship Otago, Yarmouth.

Sld. steamers Gen. Meade, Yazoo, Field Marshal Moltke, and Hudson; bark Thorvald.

GALVESTON, Nov. 22.—Cld. steamer City of Waco, New-York; barks Palermo and Jonathan Chase, Liverpool.

Sld. steamers San Jacinto, Liverpool; City of Waco, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 22.—Arr. 21st, ship Bessie Crosby, Brown, Liverpool; schr. Nellie F. Sawyer, Gatchell, West Indies, for orders.

Cld. brigs Union, Gerrega, Barcelona; Ysabelita, Uriza, Santander; schr. Thomas D. Harrison, Crossman, Brunswick.

Sld. steamers San Jacinto and Vindicator, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; Somerset, Providence; ship Alexander, Tarbox, New-York; barks Hope, Reval; Aurora, Churchill, Beaufort; New-Brunswick, Lassen, Hamburg; schrs. Ralph M. Hayward, Doane, New-York; Ada G. Shortland, Doane, Porto Rico.

22d.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, New-York; schr. Mary A. Bradshaw, Gilder, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Trent, Leggett; bark Talisman, Baker Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—The last ocean-going vessel, the Lake Erie, left port yesterday.

There have been 665 arrivals from the sea this year, being five more than last year.

Three lower port steamers are yet in port, and the Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamer will probably continue running another week.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 22.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hohenzollern, Capt. Nordenholdt, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. here to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New-York,

Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware, the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

THE
GORHAM
ELECTRO-PLATE
Is the best plated ware now made, possessing the elements of pure Silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability; also, in its clear, ringing tone when struck with a hard substance. It is not easily bruised or dented. At RETAIL by
The Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

UNION ADAMS & CO.
NOS. 637 AND 913 BROADWAY,
Are Selling, at Very Low Prices,
Hosiery, Gloves, Under-wear,
FINE FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
Offer their extensive stock of
LADIES' FURS,
At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
502-504 BROADWAY.
Wholesale and Retail.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will offer on MONDAY
THREE CASES MORE OF THOSE REMARKABLY CHEAP
BLACK CACHEMIRE SILKS,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 90, and $2 50.
ALSO,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
in Colored Diagonals, Serges, Mohairs, Camel's Hair, &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
Embroidered Polonaises, from $18 upward.
ALSO, FROM ENGLAND,
Fancy Hose for Ladies and Misses.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., IN UNION SQUARE.

★ ★
NO. 652 BROADWAY.
Wedding Presents
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
NO. 652 BROADWAY.
★ ★

ESTABLISHED 1833.
FURS.
F. BOOSS & BROTHER,
449 Broadway, through to 26 Mercer st.,
Have opened a retail department, and will offer for the next sixty days a full and well-selected assortment of Furs at exceedingly low prices.
Seal Skin Sacques a Specialty
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
LE GANT MUFF.

ENTREZ!
NOUS SERONS BIEN ENCHANTES DE VOUS VOIR!
Combination of European Manufacturers
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
WILL OPEN AT THEIR NEW STORE,
TUESDAY, NOV. 24.
REMEMBER THE NUMBERS,
743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
The greatest combination of HOLIDAY PRESENTS that was ever exhibited at any one store on this continent.
EVERYTHING NEW, direct from European manufacturers.
Manufacturers from PARIS Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from VIENNA Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from LONDON Contributing Novelties,
and other cities of Europe.
CARD.
We submit the following facts for the benefit of every man, woman, and child, who are about purchasing their Holiday Presents.
WHAT YOU CAN SAVE BY PATRONIZING THE EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
YOU CAN SAVE
A good portion of the profit of the manufacturer to the importer.
YOU CAN SAVE
ALL THE COMMISSION
AND OTHER CHARGES
PAID TO THE COMMISSIONAIRE.
These items alone would be an immense profit to make.
IT IS THE INTENTION of the European manufacturers to give a GOOD PORTION of THESE PROFITS to the purchaser.
This will enable the people of New-York and surrounding cities to
PROCURE BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
for a very little money.
We trust we shall be liberally patronized, for it is an opportunity seldom offered, AND THOSE WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO ECONOMIZE should not fail to call.
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION of prices and the latest novelties just landed for the combination of EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
REMEMBER THE OPENING DAY,
TUESDAY, NOV. 24,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, opposite Astor Place.

AITKEN, SON & CO.
18TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES,
TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, &C.
FULL STOCKS AT
REDUCED PRICES.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one.
PERRSSO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.
GO TO
NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
GO TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas steam-ers in Company's large first-class iron steamers, specially fitted for Passengers, leave New-York every fifteen days for the above named and other resorts. For particulars, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

THE CENTENNIAL.

WHAT IT WILL DO—ITS EARLY HISTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all that dwell therein," is the glorious wording of the inscription on the old bell which boomed forth to the world the fact that the Declaration of Independence had been signed. The inscription was prophetic of coming events, for the bell was cast twenty-three years before the American colonies threw off their allegiance to their mother country. The course of events made Philadelphia the seat of Congress in 1776; the present Congress, in the full perception of the fitness of things, has ordained that the celebration of the centennial anniversary of that momentous Fourth of July shall take place in that same City of Philadelphia, where the Republic of the United States had its birth. Still further, they have ordained that the main feature of that celebration shall be a great exhibition of peaceful industries—an exhibition in which they have called upon the other nations of the earth to share. Those nations have cordially responded to the invitation so hospitably tendered to them, and among those who are making the most active preparations for having their national industries and products well and thoroughly represented are the very people the centennial of the political severance from whom the Americans are to commemorate. What a lesson to the still semi-barbarous nations, countries like China and Japan, numbers of whose inhabitants will come to this country to exhibit their manufactures and products, and to study those of the more highly-civilized peoples of the world.

In no country in the world are there so many elements likely to make an international exhibition successful. No country in the world has such unlimited natural resources, such vast treasures of minerals, such splendid and expansive tracts of cereal-growing lands, such magnificent water-powers. No country possesses a people so untiringly active and inventive, and so ingenious in manufacture. The nation is young and lusty, and is ever eager of competition. This will be their first great international exhibition. Few of them have ever had the opportunity of witnessing such grand displays. They are accustomed to long distances, and they are inquisitive. They will, then, flock to Philadelphia in the Summer of 1876 in thousands. Such are some of the national advantages. There are, too, the international advantages. The United States trade with every quarter of the globe. Their exports are to be found wherever a landing-dock is to be found; they are ready to compete, and are competing to the best of their ability, with the whole world. They will learn much from an international exhibition at home, for, where one would be able to spare the time to go to Europe to see a world's fair, a thousand will make the time to go to Philadelphia. The iron masters and machinists will be able to compare their work with that of their fellow-craftsmen in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, and Russia. The great grain-growers of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and California will see their cereals side by side with those of the Baltic, the Danube, Southern Russia, and Canada. The South will see the cotton of India and Egypt. The cotton manufacturers of New England will have the same valuable opportunity, and so will every productive and manufacturing interest in the country. One and all will return home with the spirit of competition strong upon them, anxious to make immediate use of the practical lessons they have learned, and producer, manufacturer, trader, and consumer will all be gainers alike.

That this Centennial Exhibition will be constructed in a manner worthy of the occasion there is no longer any room for doubt, as the readers of THE TIMES will gladly acknowledge when I place the facts of the case before them. I think they will also admit that, in spite of the earlier uncertainties of the project, there is every prospect of the Centennial turning out to be the most successful international exhibition ever yet held. But, before detailing these facts, it may be well to refresh the memories of the public with a short résumé of the early history of the Centennial, especially as that history will show how great has been the amount of work done by the Government Commission without Government aid, and with much sectional opposition to encounter. It was on the 9th of March, 1870, that Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, Penn., the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, first called the attention of Congress to the matter, and on the 3d of March, 1871, the act creating the Centennial Commission was approved. The preamble states the reasons for holding the exhibition, and also for holding it in Philadelphia. Of the eight sections of the act, the first four only need be quoted by me:

> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
>
> SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition; and after conference with the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.
>
> SEC. 3. That said Commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories respectively.
>
> SEC. 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one Commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such Commissioner and Commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the commission.

By a clause in section 5, the act ordains "that the Commission shall hold its meetings in the City of Philadelphia." The following gentlemen were accordingly nominated by the Governors of their respective States and Territories, and were duly approved by the President:

State.	Commissioners.	Alternates.
Alabama	William M. Boyd.	James L. Cooper.
Arkansas	E. W. Gantt.	Alex. McDonald.
California	J. Dunbar Creigh.	John Middleton.
Connecticut	Joseph R. Hawley.	William P. Blake.
Delaware	William T. Read.	John H. Rodney.
Florida	J. S. Adams.	J. T. Bernard.
Georgia	T. Hardeman, Jr.	Lewis W. Smith.
Indiana	J. L. Campbell.	David M. Boyd, Jr.
Iowa	Robert Lowry.	Coker F. Clarkson.
Kansas	John A. Martin.	Geo. A. Crawford.
Louisiana	John Lynch.	Thos. C. Anderson.
Maine	Joshua Nye.	Chas. P. Kimball.
Maryland	W. Prescott Smith.	John W. Davis.
Massachusetts	T. Wiley Edmonds.	Wm. B. Spooner.
Michigan	James Birney.	Claudius B. Grant.
Minnesota	J. F. Williams.	W. W. Folwell.
Mississippi	O. C. French.	....
Nebraska	Henry S. Moody.	R. W. Furnas.
Nevada	W. W. McCoy.	
New-Hampshire	Ezekiel A. Straw.	Asa P. Cote.
New-Jersey	Orestes Cleveland.	John G. Stevens.
New-York	J. V. L. Pruyn.	Chas. H. Marshall.
North Carolina	Alfred Dockery.	J. W. Albertson.
Ohio	Henry Probasco.	Wilson W. Griffith.
Oregon	J. W. Virtue.	A. J. Dufeei.
Pennsylvania	Daniel J. Morrell.	Asa Packer.
Rhode Island	George H. Corliss.	Samuel Powel.
South Carolina	James L. Orr.	Arch. Cameron.
Tennessee	Thos. H. Coldwell.	Wm. E. Prosser.
Texas	Wm. H. Parsons.	
Vermont	John N. Baxter.	Henry Chase.
Virginia	Walter W. Wood.	
West Virginia	Alex. R. Boteler.	And'w J. Sweeney.
Wisconsin	David Atwood.	E. D. Holton.
Arizona	R. C. McCormick.	John Wasson.
Colorado	J. Marshall Paul.	N. C. Meeker.
Dakota	Geo. A. Batchelder.	Solomon L. Spinte.
Idaho	Thomas Donaldson.	John S. Reynolds.
Montana	Wm. H. Clagett.	Henry L. Warren.
New-Mexico	Eld'ge W. Little.	
Utah	John H. Wickizer.	William H. Pitts.
Washington Ter.	Elwood Evans.	A. S. Abernethy.
Wyoming	H. Latham.	Robt. H. Lamborn.
Dist. of Columbia	James E. Dexter.	Lawr'e A. Gobright.

And here it may be well to touch upon a point which has been very frequently discussed in a most ungenerous tone. It has been the constant theme of the opponents of the Centennial that "it is being run in Philadelphia in the interests of Philadelphians." It is very true that Philadelphians take a warm interest in the success of the proposed exhibition; but a reference to the above list of members of the commission will show that Pennsylvania is represented by Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, whose vast manufacturing interests lie west of the Allegheny Mountains, and Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, whose railroad runs to New-York instead of Philadelphia; in fact that Philadelphia is entirely unrepresented on the commission.

It was found, however, when the commission got to work that there was great difficulty in getting the Commissioners of the distant States to Philadelphia, and that, when in Philadelphia, their duties in their States, as Commissioners, were necessarily neglected, to the great general disadvantage of the commission. It was felt, moreover, that when financial matters came to be more and more frequently discussed and arranged, that this evil would and did greatly increase. The act of June 1, 1872, incorporating the Centennial Board of Finance, was accordingly brought forward in Congress and passed; the incorporators being some five or six hundred of all the most prominent men in the respective States and Territories. The board were authorized by the act to receive subscriptions to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars, in shares of ten dollars each, any municipal or other corporate body being empowered by the act to subscribe for the capital stock as well as individuals. For the period of one hundred days a quota of stock, according to population, was reserved to each State and Territory, after which time the stock might be sold to any person or corporation willing to purchase it. After the lapse of the one hundred days, however, a meeting of all the corporators and stockholders was to be held, for the purpose of electing, from among the stockholders and by the stockholders, a board of twenty-five Directors. This was done, and the officers of the Centennial Board of Finance, as at present constituted, are:

PRESIDENT.

John Welsh, Philadelphia.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William Sellers, Philadelphia.
John S. Barbour, Virginia.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel M. Felton, Philadelphia.
Daniel M. Fox, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cochran, Philadelphia.
Clement M. Biddle, Philadelphia.
N. Parker Shortridge, Philadelphia.
James M. Robb, Philadelphia.
Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia.
John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.
John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
Henry Winsor, Philadelphia.
Henry Lewis, Philadelphia.
Amos R. Little, Philadelphia.
J. Vaughan Merrick, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Dudley, New-Jersey.
A. S. Hewitt, New-York.
John Cummings, Massachusetts.
John Gorham, Rhode Island.
Charles W. Cooper, Pennsylvania.
William Bigler, Pennsylvania.
Robert M. Patton, Alabama.
J. B. Drake, Illinois.
George Bain, Missouri.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Frederick Fraley, Philadelphia.

It will be seen that here are two distinct bodies—the General Commission and the Board of Finance. The commission conceives and regulates everything to do with the building and carrying out of the Exhibition, and is purely national in its character. The Board of Finance can in no way influence or control the action of the commission. Its duties, which are strictly defined by the acts of Congress, consist solely in raising money wherewith to liquidate the expenditures of the commission. Consequently, the Board of Finance can be made more local, thus supplying the great want of the General Commission, without any danger of a prevailing local element in its organization assuming any power not rightly belonging to it, or working for any local aims or purposes—the more so as the Directors are only elected for one year.

One important section of the act of 1871, creating the commission, was as follows:

> SECTION 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commissioners herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

In 1873, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent information to the Executive that due provision had been made for erecting the buildings of the exhibition, and the President issued his proclamation, in accordance with the act of Congress, and official notifications of the same were forwarded to the representatives of all nations. Mr. Hamilton Fish concluded his circular note with the following passage:

> "The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to science and industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of —— and those of the United States."

Foreign countries soon began to respond favorably to this invitation; and the opponents of the exhibition, becoming alarmed, tried to make political capital by saying that the words did not convey an invitation, that the President had no power to issue such an invitation, and that the foreign powers, who had accepted it were entirely under a misapprehension. Anything like a general acceptance of such views would, of course, have been fatal to the international phase of the exhibition. But Congress effectually stopped this movement by passing a supplementary act, which was approved on the 5th of June last, which provided that "the President be requested to extend, in the name of the United States, a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and take part in the International Exposition to be held at Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the year 1876." At the same time a short act was passed which provided that all articles sent for exhibition from foreign countries should be received free of duty, but should be subject to the general Revenue laws affecting foreign imports if withdrawn for sale or consumption in the United States. Another short act authorized the preparation, at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, of commemorative medals—of course subjected to the laws against counterfeiting. This is about all that Congress has done for the due celebration of one of the greatest anniversaries that the American people have ever held or are ever likely to hold. The United States Government is to have the high honor of having the exhibition held "under its auspices," and is to give literally nothing but what every American citizen is entitled to claim (a foreign passport) in exchange. But fostered by the abilities and untiring energy of some of the first business men in the country, the exhibition has been pushed on in a way which has brought about a strong reaction. Men are beginning to see that it is a reality, not a myth, and merchants and manufacturers are becoming alarmed for fear they will be left behind. In the beautiful grounds of Fairmount Park, loaned temporarily to the Commission, people see vast structures in course of erection; they hear of large sums of money being subscribed, of heavy contracts made and being made, of innumerable applications for space from would-be exhibitors, and that no exhibition hitherto held has ever been so forward nine months before its opening—while the Centennial has still eighteen months before it. But of these matters I shall speak more in detail in a future letter.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

The London *Standard* of Nov. 7 has the following: "The prospects of this important branch of industry are very gloomy. A general depression seems to have succeeded to the extraordinary activity which prevailed some time ago. In some instances reductions have already been given notice of to the extent of fifteen per cent. The workmen, however, are resolved to resist all reductions, but the masters are not about to give them an opportunity for doing this, as large numbers are working their warnings. In all likelihood the men will have a hard Winter. Contracts for building two new iron-clad war ships, of 5,000 tons each, for the British Government have just been closed with Messrs. Robert Napier & Sons and Messrs. John Elder & Co., the offers of these two firms having been accepted by the Lords of the Admiralty from among several received from the chief ship-building firms in Great Britain. The new ships are to be named the Nelson and Northampton respectively, and are each to carry eighteen guns, varying in size. The engines are to be supplied by the builders, and will be of 6,000 indicated horse-power, while the propelling power is to be on the twin-screw principle. The dimensions of the vessels will be—length, 280 feet; breadth of beam, 60 feet; and depth of hold, 42 feet. At present there is a considerable amount of work in hand on the Clyde for the British Government."

A PUZZLED AND INDIGNANT WITNESS.

A paper in Pittsfield, Mass., relates the following: "They were trying a 'horse case' in court the other day and the lawyer was questioning a witness in reference to the animal's habits and disposition. 'Have you ever driven her?' was asked. 'I have,' was the reply. 'Was there any one with you at the time?' was the next question. 'There was a lady with me,' the witness answered, and he blushed a little. 'Was she a good driver?' was the next question, the lawyer referring to the animal, but the witness understood that he meant the lady. 'She was,' he replied. 'Was she gentle and kind?' asked the legal limb, and the reply was in the affirmative, though the witness, still thinking of the lady, looked a little surprised. 'She didn't kick?' was the next interrogation, and a decisive 'No' was the answer. 'She didn't rear up or kick over the traces, or put her hind feet through the dash-board, or try to run away, or act ugly, or'—the witness was boiling over with indignation by this time, and interrupted the lawyer with, 'Do you mean the horse or the lady?' 'I mean the mare we're talking about,' thundered the counsel. 'Oh!' was the response, 'I thought you meant the gal.' And with this explanation the pursuit of justice was resumed."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 21.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s, O.	74	100	Mich. Cen.....s3.	76¼
400	Western Union...	80	800	North-west...s3.	41⅝
100	do......s3.	79⅞	100	do......s5.	41⅝
300	do......	79⅞	100	do......	41⅝
100	Spring Mt. Coal..	75	100	Rock Island......	100
100	Quicksilver...b3.	32½	100	do......	99¾
450	Wells-Fargo Ex..	81	100	do......b3.	99⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b10.	101¼	500	St. Paul......s3.	36¼
100	Erie Railway......	28⅜	300	do......b3.	36⅜
100	do......b3.	28½	100	C., C. & I. C......	9⅜
400	Pacific Mail......	44⅞	100	Tol. & Wab......c.	30⅝
400	do......b3.	44⅞	100	do......b3.	30¾
500	do......	44¾	200	do......s10.	30½
600	do......	44⅝	100	do......s3.	30½
700	do......	44¾	500	do......	30½
1412	Pittsburg......	88½	200	do......s3.	30⅜
5	do......	89	300	do......	30⅜
1000	Lake Shore......	80⅝	100	do......b3.	30⅜
500	do......s3.	80¾	700	Ohio & Miss...b3.	32
200	do......	80¾	300	do......b3.	31⅞
700	do......b3.	80⅝	400	do......	31⅞
500	do......b3.	80⅝	400	Pac. R. of Mo......	46
800	do......	80⅝	50	do......	46¾
500	Union Pac......	35¾	100	At. & Pac. P......	16
600	do......s3.	35⅝	200	do......	16⅛
200	do......	35⅝			

MONDAY, Nov. 23—A. M.

The totals of the weekly bank statement compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, when their publication was first resumed after a nine weeks' interval:

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 22, 1873.
Loans	$283,319,500	$248,067,000
Specie	17,380,900	17,568,000
Legal tenders	57,504,400	30,899,800
Deposits	227,352,700	167,967,000
Circulation	24,968,000	27,299,000

It will be seen that the amount of specie is almost the same in both statements; the legal tenders vary by an addition of some $26,000,000, (a difference which bears a strong family likeness to the increased issue made last Fall by the Secretary of the Treasury and finally authorized by Congress;) the loans are greater by $33,000,000, and the deposits by about $60,000,000. The comparison is instructive, both as showing where the greenbacks have found their permanent resting place, and as accounting for the prevalent settled ease of money, an ease which it seems as if nothing could disturb. At the present moment the banks are responding freely to large calls for currency to go West, in connection with the seasonable heavy demands of the provision trade, and South, to assist in the cotton movement. Saturday's return shows a consequent loss of greenbacks, compared with the previous week, of $2,020,700 in the average, doubtless a falling average; but there is so far no apparent occasion to anticipate even a ripple on the surface of the money market, and the changes in the various items of the statement seem, therefore, to be matters rather of curiosity than of interest. The banks still hold $18,047,125 of surplus reserve.

The import entries of foreign merchandise at the port of New-York, including dry goods mentioned in our last paper, amount for the past week to $7,380,496, as compared with $6,226,063 for the same week last year, and the total since Jan. 1 is $353,430,040 in comparison with $358,472,921 in 1873, and $346,624,620 in 1872. The exports of domestic produce for the week are $5,365,249 as against $7,003,599 last year; and since Jan. 1 $256,158,088, compared with $265,192,846 last year, and $205,133,530 in 1872. The Customs receipts for the week at the New-York office of the Treasury amounted to $1,669,600, comparing with $1,701,000 same week last November.

The market for Foreign Exchange has continued to reflect the rather sluggish movement of the Export trade, in spite of the freer shipments of Cotton this year; but the chief cause of the unseasonably dear rates of Exchange is to be found in the large importations of Government Bonds from Europe, our market having ruled above the foreign one for some time past. These transactions are partly signs of thrift and prosperity, especially with some of our insurance companies and other corporations who have of late been large and steady buyers of United States Stocks, partly the expression of a preference for Government Securities as safest, and, under all circumstances, most easily convertible into money, and partly an indication of disgust at the very low rates of interest now current in Wall street.

The movement in gold has given some evidence of the existence of a temporary bull clique, taking advantage of the rather moderate stock of gold in the banks, and the brisk demand for Sterling. It has been said that the same people who are buying gold for a rise, are also selling stocks for a decline, though we are rather illogically told to look out for a fall in stocks because the President has resolved on a speedy return to specie payments, a change which would unfavorably affect the gold speculation. The result of the operations in the Gold Room so far has, however, been to turn the tide of our securities the other way, and these can now be used as a profitable remittance to London and Frankfort. No more Government bonds will be imported until a decline has taken place in either gold, or exchange, or in the foreign prices of the bonds, unless, on the other hand, the domestic prices should materially advance.

The market for Governments has displayed a firm and advancing tendency throughout the week, and there are no signs of an abatement in the demand. The inquiry for railroad bonds is steady and continuous, and investors do not seem to be easily frightened by the prevailing high prices. The general course of the Stock Market for the week is indicated in the subjoined table, which also gives the quotations of the corresponding Saturday of last year. The early part of the week was characterized by advancing prices for all the leading speculatives, and particularly for the "Granger" Stocks, North-western and St. Paul. The activity during two or three days was considerable, the transactions in all sorts having amounted to 250,000 shares a day. The later dealings were moderate, and at some concession, and Saturday was quite dull. Lake Shore has continued to be the most prominent stock, both in the general interest and the stubbornness of struggle between the opposing parties. The quotation is fully 1 per cent. lower on the week's work, and the same people are thought to be buying who were large sellers at 82½. The only stock which showed any activity in a declining direction on Saturday was Wabash, which was freely sold, and exercised some influence upon the general tone of the market, which at the close was barely steady.

COURSE OF PRICES FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov. 22, '73.
Gold	110⅞@111⅛@110⅞@111¼@⅛@⅜@¼	110⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon	115½@⅝	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon, new	118@118⅛	114¼
Central Pacific 6s	95⅝@⅞	90½
Union Pacific 6s	90¼@¾@⅝	76
New-York Central	102¾@¼@⅝@101¼	88½
Harlem	130@131	112
Rock Island	100⅛@⅝@99⅜@99⅝	88⅜
Lake S.	81⅞@82½@81⅞@82¼@80@81@80⅝	70⅛
Ohio and Miss.	31¾@32⅜@31⅝@32⅜@31⅞	24¼
N. W.	40¾@42¾@41¾@42⅜@41⅝@⅞@⅝	43½
North-western Pref.	58¼@61@59¼	64
St. Paul	35½@37⅜@36⅝@37⅛@36⅜	30⅞
St. Paul Pref.	55½@57@56@¾@¼	54
Wabash	32@¾@31⅛@32⅛@30½@⅞@⅜	41⅝
Union Pacific	35½@36⅛@35⅜@36⅜@35½@⅝	21⅛
Erie	29¼@⅝@28½	43¼
Western Union	80½@81@80@80⅝@79⅝@⅞	61½
Pacific Mail	45⅜@46@43⅞@44⅞	28⅝

The earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company for the second week in November were: 1874, $92,100; 1873, $49,553 19; increase, $42,546 81.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Although the market has been quiet the past week, the sales foot up the usual average, and include upward of 1,000,000 lbs. Foreign and Domestic. Quite a large number of buyers are looking round, and offers about 1c. below the current rates have been made for cargo lots and refused. Holders of Fleeces are very indifferent about selling, and no desirable lots of fine or medium could be bought except at current rates. Notwithstanding the dull tone of the market for some time past, stocks are becoming reduced every week, and with an active trade for any length of time, would soon disappear. As these stocks cannot be replaced from any point, holders have considerable confidence in the future of the market. The transactions in Medium and Fine Fleeces have been 109,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, including No. 1 and XX Ohio at 54c.@55c., up to 57c. for XXX. Michigan Fleeces range from 48½c.@52c., the sales comprising only 67,000 lbs., and 48c. was offered and refused for large lots. There is still more or less inquiry for medium Wools for neighboring markets, but desirable lots are now quite difficult to find, and the bulk of this description has already passed into the hands of manufacturers. Pulled Wools have been arriving quite freely, and Low Supers are from 2c.@3c. easier than a few weeks ago; the decline in the better grades has not been so marked, but prices are easier all round; 55c. now buys a very choice Maine; Eastern Super and lines of Super that a few weeks ago would bring 45c. could not now be forced off at over 41c.@42c. California Wool has met a fair demand, the sales of Spring and Fall including 275,000 lbs.; no material change in prices; Choice Spring goes up to 40c.@41c., and the bulk of the sales of Fall was at 18c. for Burry; Fall Wool is still very difficult to place at a satisfactory price, while desirable lots of Spring meet with a ready sale. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces from No. 1 to No. 3 X, at 52c.@57c.; Michigan Fleeces, 46c.@52c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@51c.; Combing and Delaine Washed, 55c.@60c.; do. Unwashed, 44c.@45c.; Tub-washed, 51c.@59c.; Scoured, 42½c.@85c.; Super and Extra Pulled, 34c.@55c.; California Spring, 23c.@41c.; Fall do., 18c.@28c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	34	Hides, bdls.	123
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Lead, pigs	1,553
Beans, bbls.	68	Leather, sides	10,098
C. S. Meal, bags	200	Beef, pks.	353
Broom-corn, bales	35	Pork, pks.	569
Copper, bbls.	104	Cut-meats, pks.	657
Cotton, bales	1,736	Lard, tcs.	1,655
Flour, bbls.	7,184	Lard, kegs	600
Meal, bbls.	1,500	Oil-cake, pks.	499
Meal, bags	500	Butter, pks.	4,655
Wheat, bushels	257,151	Cheese, pks.	11,064
Corn, bushels	103,400	Resin, bbls.	253
Oats, bushels	22,304	Spirits Turp., bbls.	15
Malt, bushels	625	Skins, bales	10
Barley, bushels	37,946	Stearine, pks.	77
Peas, bushels	11,715	Tea, pks.	1,662
Dried Fruit, pks.	247	Tallow, pks.	173
Eggs, bbls.	2,132	Tobacco, hhds.	46
Grease, pks.	19	Tobacco, pks.	257
Hops, bales	498	Wool, bales	78
Hides, No.	447	Whisky, bbls.	634

COFFEE—Has been in good demand, and quoted firm; sales, 2,464 bags Rio, by the Ontario, part at 18½c., gold, but mainly on private terms, and 364 bags Maracaibo at 17c.@18¾c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been rather slow in most kinds of stock, with Staves, hhd., quoted at from $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Has been generally dull and quoted weak as to values, within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery at essentially unchanged prices. Shippers have been operating very sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of only 784 bales, (of which 570 bales were placed on last evening,) including 204 bales to shippers, 505 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators. Of the sales 167 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ₽ lb. The dealings for forward delivery show a moderately active market, with prices, however, quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, of which 5,500 bales were on last evening, and 14,100 bales to-day, with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 13-16c.; December, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; January, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; April, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c. ₽ lb., closing easier. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,736 bales, including 599 bales from Savannah, 879 bales from Baltimore, and 258 bales ₽ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 20,051 bales....The week's exports hence have been 13,585 bales. Also 316 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 479,428 bales, (including 395,534 bales to Great Britain, and 83,894 bales to the Continent,) against 350,089 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been attracting more attention on a steadier basis as to values.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in moderately active demand since our last, with limited offerings of stock noted at firm prices. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $23; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Lima Wood, $75@$80, currency; Camwood, $175, gold, ₽ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been very tame in most kinds, with prices ruling about steady.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been nominally unchanged, on a slow trade; quoted $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions, with prices quoted generally as before. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₽ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 75; Smoked Herrings, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ₽ box. Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ₽ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been moderately active on a somewhat steadier basis as to values for low grades. There has been rather more inquiry noted for shipping extras, as also for Superfine and No. 2 stock, at current rates. Trade and Family Extras in moderate request at essentially unchanged quotations. The sales since our last have been 15,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3 35@$3 90, chiefly at $3 60@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 15@$4 35 for about fair to good, and $4 50 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 15; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 35@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $4 95@$5 15; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 5,500 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of quoted rates, chiefly of regular shipping extras within the range of $4 95@$5 15, and of City Mill product at full previous figures....Southern Flour steady but quiet; 700 bbls. sold....Rye Flour unchanged; sales, 420 bbls....Corn Meal steady; sales equal to 500 bbls., in lots, within the former range.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about steady, on a rather better demand, in good part for export, with the bulk of the business reported in No. 2 Chicago and North-west stock. Winter Wheat attracting more attention, chiefly from millers, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 103,500 bushels at $1 16@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 18@$1 20 for fair to good Minnesota, car stock, with $1 23 reported bid, and up to $1 25 asked for strictly prime do.; $1 12@$1 13 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock, (this description in exceptionally light supply;) $1 07½@$1 08½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 08 for average stock, afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly $1 07½@$1 08 for good to strictly prime, and $1 08 for very choice, in store; $1 03@$1 07½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 40 for ordinary to very choice White Western; $1 25@$1 28½ for fair to very choice Amber Western chiefly at $1 28½ for very choice Michigan, afloat, for milling purposes; $1 16@$1 25 for poor to choice Red Western....Corn has been quoted rather stronger on less urgent offerings, and a fair demand (partly for export) for prime old, and good to prime New Mixed Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels, at 89c.@91½c. for old Mixed Western in store and afloat, mainly at 91c.@91½c. for very good to prime, afloat, with 89c. bid and 90c. asked for prime, in store; 81c.@85c. for very inferior to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84c.@85c. for good to prime car stock, and 96c. for old White Western, ₽ bushel....Rye and Peas quiet and essentially unchanged....Barley dull and quoted easier; Canada West, $1 58@$1 60; a car-load of four-rowed State reported sold at $1 43....Oats have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, on lighter offerings and a more confident demand, mostly on local trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 65c.@67½c. for poor to choice mixed Western, mainly at 67c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 66c.@66½c., chiefly 66½c. for do. in store; 67c.@69c. for White do.; 66c.@67c. for Mixed and White State....Of Barley Malt, sales reported of 3,500 bushels Western at $1 50, on time....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted essentially as in our last....The week's exports hence for European ports included 18,943 bbls. Flour, 314,708 bushels Wheat, 137,618 bushels Corn, 14,540 bushels Rye, and 12,080 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at about former prices. The week's receipts have been 33,115 Hides; sales, 75,360 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 15,760 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 24 lbs., at 24¾c.@25c., gold, 4 months; 13,245 Dry Entre Rios, 23 to 24 lbs., at 24½c.@24¾c., gold, 4 months; 20,580 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 23 lbs., at 25c., gold, 4 months; 600 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 22 lbs., at 24½c., gold, 60 days; 1,325 Dry California, 21 to 22 lbs., at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,395 Dry Bogota, 21 lbs., on private terms; 4,050 Dry Central American, 20 to 22 lbs., at 21c.@22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 5,830 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lbs., at 21½c.@22c., currency, 4 months; 1,390 Dry Southern, 16 to 18 lbs.; 4,185 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 50 to 60 lbs.; 1,400 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 to 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,600 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11c., currency. And to-day 2,900 Entre Rios at 24¾c., gold, four months' credit; 1,070 do. (sixty per cent. sound) at 22c., gold, as they run, same credit; 2,500 Buenos Ayres at 25c., gold; 350 Central American at 21c., gold; 1,500 Dry and 8,000 Wet-salted Texas on private terms, and 1,500 City Slaughter at 11c. ₽ lb. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 205,000 Hides and 1,419 bales do., against 61,700 Hides and 597 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Firm as last quoted, with a moderate jobbing call almost wholly for new crop New-Orleans.

NAILS—Have been comparatively dull since our last; prices weaker. Common Fence and Sheathing 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 60, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $3 85; 6d. and 7d., $4 10; 4d. and 5d., $4 40; 3d. and 4d., $5 10; 3d., fine, $5 35; 2d., $6 60; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 25@$6 25.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted higher, with Strained at $2 30@$2 35; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 35@$2 40, the latter for small pks.; and 280 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine dull at 35½c. for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately inquired for, chiefly for export, at about former rates, including Western on the basis of $46, currency, ₽ ton. City nominal at $46@$46 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 4,175 pks.; exports, 13,560 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quoted rather steadier, on the basis of 5½c. for early deliveries, in bulk. Sales, 3,000 bbls....Refined very quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 10½c....At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. sold at 10¼c. ₽ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16½c....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and quoted weak, with sales reported of only 125 bbls. Western Mess at $21; other kinds nominal....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, on the basis of 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for City....Cut-meats steady, but quiet; 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, sold on private terms, quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon inactive and rather easier in price. Sales, 85 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 11c., with full parcels quoted at 11c. [illegible] for forward delivery, 250 bxs. Short Clear, Winter options, at 10⅞c., with Long and Short Clear quoted at 10½c....Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, but at rather easier prices; sales, 550 tcs. Western Steam, at 13⅞c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c.; 100 tcs. City do., at 13⅞c.; and small lots of Refined, on the basis of 14¾c., for the Continent. For forward delivery the dealings in Western Steam have been again quite liberal as to amount, but at variable prices, closing weak; sales have been reported, since our last, of — tcs., including 7,250 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at 13¼c.@13⅜c., closing at 13 9-16; 500 tcs., January, at 13 9-16c.; 500 tcs., February, at 13⅝c., quoted at the close at 13 9-16c.; 750 tcs., seller six months, at 13¼c.@13½c., and 2,000 tcs., seller four months from Feb. 1, at 13⅝c. ₽ lb....Beef quiet, but steady....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after at essentially unchanged quotations on the finer grades of stock....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 819 pks. Pork, 817 pks. Beef, 6,854 bxs. Bacon, 3,650 pks. Lard, 6,717 bxs. Cheese, and 425 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been more freely dealt in, but at lower rates. Receipts, 104 bales; sales, 48,000 lbs. Angostur, 18,000 lbs. Truxillo, and 16,000 lbs. Central American on private terms....Goat have been in more demand at about quoted rates; receipts, 171 bales; sales, 400 bales Curacoa, 60 bales Payta, 50 bales Cape and 23 bales Rio Hache, on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 52½c.@55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Para, 55c.@60; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ₽ lb....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been again quoted stronger in price, on an active business, with fair refining closing at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; good do. at 8⅜c.@8½c., and prime do. at 8⅝c. ₽ lb. Sales have been made to-day of 3,138 hhds. and 1,074 boxes, including 2,434 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8½c.; 139 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 8 hhds. and 1,074 boxes do. at 9⅛c., and 557 hhds. French Island and Muscovado at 8c.@8⅞c. ₽ lb. Refined also advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb., on a livelier inquiry.

STARCH—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, at about previous prices, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6c.@6½c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 6½c.@7c. ₽ lb.

SUMAC—Has been selling slowly at about former figures. Virginia quoted at from $52 50@$60 ₽ ton.

TALLOW—Quiet at about former rates; equal to 90,000 lbs. good to prime sold at 8½c.@8¾c., with choice held at 8⅞c....The week's exports hence have been 386 pks....Stearine quiet; 5,000 lbs. choice City sold at 17½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 02 ₽ gallon, showing a further slight decline. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol changed hands at $1 91 ₽ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been generally quiet, checked in part by the scant offering of accommodation for early use, and the firmer views of ship-owners. The main call for room on berth and charter has been, in the local market, from Grain, Cotton, and Provision shippers. From the out-ports, a limited movement has been reported at the ruling figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, small lots of Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₽ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ₽ bushel, showing a firm market on the basis of the closing quotations mentioned in our last; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₽ bushel (by an outside vessel;) 120 pks. Provisions on the basis of 6s.@7s. 6d. for Beef ₽ tierce; 100 tons do. at 40s. ₽ ton; 150 bags Clover-seed, part at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₽ ton, with Bacon quoted at 40s., bid, for prompt accommodation. Also, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₽ lb.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₽ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₽ bbl.; 500 tons Provisions at 30s.@35s.; 75 tons Hides, 100 tons Oil-cake, and 50 tons Tallow at 30s.; 50 tons Bark at 45s. ₽ ton. Also, a British bark, with Cotton and Grain, from Baltimore, reported at ⅜d. ₽ lb., and 7½d. ₽ bushel, respectively, and three ships, 1,472, 1,438, and 1,243 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 50s....For London, by sail, 50 hhds. Maryland Tobacco, at 25s.; and by steam, 400 bags Clover Seed, in lots, at 40s. ₽ ton. Also a French ship, 854 tons, hence, with Oil-Cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ₽ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 bxs. Bacon, at 40s. ₽ ton; 150 bags Clover Seed on private terms; and 550 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, a bark, hence with 3,000 quarters Grain, (rumored,) at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter; and another American ship, with Grain from the Peruvian deposits, reported on the basis of 72s. 6d., to the United Kingdom; and a British ship, 1,316 tons, with do., from do., reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, 600 pks. Hides, and 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 500 bbls. Syrup and 1,000 bxs. Starch, on private terms....For the Continent, direct, the Norwegian bark, 477 tons, hence, with general cargo, mentioned in our last, is reported as getting £1,100....For Copenhagen, a Danish bark, 315 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6c. ₽ bbl....For the Baltic, an American bark, with about 2,300 bales Cotton, from Mobile, reported at ⅝d. ₽ lb....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, with Coal, from Pictou, at $3, gold, ₽ ton; another, with lumber, from Pascagoula, at $8, gold; and another, 311 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,200....For Barbados, an American schooner, 179 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,000, and another, with staves, from Norfolk, reported at $10 for hhd. stock....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, (three trips) reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar and $3 for Molasses....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 376 tons, (now here,) with Flour from Richmond, at 90c. ₽ bbl., and back, with Coffee, to the United States, at 22s. 6d....For New-York, an American brig, 322 tons, with general cargo, from Sicily, reported at $3,000, currency, and an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 do., 88¾c. cash, 89⅜c. December, 90⅝c. January; No. 3 do., 84½c.@85c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 81¾c. cash, 77⅜c. bid all the year, 72½c. May; New High Mixed, 71c.; New No. 2 Mixed, 68½c.; Rejected New, 68c.@69½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 54¾c.@55c. cash, 52½c. all the year; Rejected, 52¼c.@52½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 90c.@91c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 30, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 14. Pork unsettled and irregular; cash sales nominally $19 25; all the year ranged, $18 85@$19 45; closed at $19 35; February sold at $19 50@$20 25; closed with sellers at $20 12½. Lard in fair demand and lower at $13 cash, all the year; $13 30 February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.; Short Clear do., 9¾c., all partly cured, loose. Green Hams, 10c.@10¼c. Whisky steady at 98c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Grain was steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $19 35, all the year; $20 15 February; $20 50 March. Lard, 14c. cash; 13¼c. February. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 29,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn in fair demand and lower; Ear, 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 55c.@60c. Rye firm and scarce at $1 05. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter in good demand for choice; other grades quiet. Pork steady at $21, spot or December, $20 75 March. Lard unsettled, irregular; sales at 13¼c.@13¾c., closing at the inside price. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., all fifteen to twenty days in salt. Bacon firm; stock light; only a limited jobbing demand. Whisky steady at 98c. Green Meats quiet; small sales; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 9¾c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Live Hogs dull and declining; Common, $6 90@$7; Medium to Fair Packing $7 15@$7 25; Good Packing and Butchers', $7 30@$7 50; receipts, 9,500 head; shipments, 315 head; total killed since Nov. 1, 75,080 head, against 137,281 head for the same time last year.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, little done; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 20. Corn slow; No. 2 Mixed, 72c.@74c. in elevator. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 57c.@57½c. cash; 58c.@58¼c., November and December. Barley firmly held; buyers off. Rye higher, at 95c. Whisky firm, at $1. Pork lower for futures; $20, spot; $19 87½, February, deliverable in Chicago; $20 25@20 50, February and March. Green Hams steady, at 10c. Hams in Pickle, unchanged. Dry Salted Meats and Bacon unchanged, only a small order trade. Lard easier; little doing; steam, 13c., at Quincy, next week; 12⅞c., December. Live Hogs steady: common to mixed, $6 50@$6 85; packing lots, $7@$7 50. Cattle quiet; prime to choice native Steers, $3 75@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 8,500. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Lake and rail imports—Flour, 13,200 bbls.; Wheat, 206,786 bushels; Corn, 40,200 bushels; Oats, 29,009 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 1,421 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 13,600 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights unchanged; only shipments by steamer; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 25@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales Michigan White at $1 25; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 16@$1 18; 21,000 bushels do. No. 2 do. at $1 05½. Corn inactive; sales High Mixed Toledo at 77c.@78c.; No. 2 Old at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling Uplands, 14⅞c.; do. Orleans, 15⅛c. Clover-seed steady at 8½c.@9½c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour firm; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6 25; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet; White, $1 23@$1 25; Amber, $1 27@$1 28, Rye, $1 01@$1 03. Corn quiet and steady; Old Yellow, 94c.@95c.; New do., 87c.; Mixed Western, new, 85c.@86c. Oats steady; White, 63c.@65c.; Mixed, 62c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $20 50@$22. Petroleum—Refined, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Crude, in bbls., 8c.; in bulk, 4¾c. Whisky, $1 03. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Prime, 35c.@38c.; choice Western Rolls in demand at 34c.@35c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16¼c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15¼c.; prime Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 32c.@34c.; Western, 30c.@32c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 1 Red held at $1 10, $1 08 offered; No. 2, Red, $1 06½@$1 06¾. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed held at 79c.; New, 70c.@70½c.; November, 69½c.; December, 68¾c. January, 70c. Oats steady. Freights strong; to Buffalo, 4½c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 9½c.@10½c. Clover Seeds, $5 45; Mammoth, $5 60. Receipts—Wheat 28,000 bushels, Corn, 42,000 bushels, Oats 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 29,000 bushels, Corn 81,000 bushels, Oats 2,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; market fairly active; prices firm, especially for the best grades; sales, fair to good Natives, $4 60@$5 50; Texas Steers, $2 50@$3 90; Colorado Steers, $4@$4 85; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; market less active, and a shade lower for Common and Medium; steady for good grades; sales Common to Good, $6 50@$6 90; Good to Choice, $7@$7 40; shipments, 8,000 head; receipts for the week 213,000 head, the largest ever received in one week. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market quiet and steady; prices unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21.—Oats firmer at 70c.@72c. Bacon weaker; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c. Sugar in good demand; Inferior, 4½c.@5¼c.; Common, 5¾c.@6½c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Prime, 7¾c.@8c. Gold, 111. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. Sterling, $5 37. The *Price Current* says: most of the Mess Pork received this season is from 5 to 10 lbs. below the Louisville Convention standard of 190 lbs.; 200 bbls. brand of Armour & Co., Chicago, average only 183 lbs., and is therefore declared not regular.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Flour steady; sales, 2,200 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn steady; sales 2,500 bushels new High Mixed at 87c.; one car old at 90c. Barley quiet; Canada offered at $1 40 [illegible] for unbolted ₽ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $26 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; 7c. to Albany. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 16,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 16,700 bushels; Peas, 7,600 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; No. 1 at 99½c.; No. 2 at 92¼c.; November, 91c.; December, 88¾c. Oats higher; No. 2 at 53c. Corn nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 74½c. Rye higher; No. 1 at 95c. Barley lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Pork easier at $19 50. Lard unchanged. Hogs depressed; receipts, 28,000. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19; No. 1 White, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 08. Corn dull; Old, 81c.@82c. Oats in good demand at 54½c. Freights to Oswego, 11c.; 12c. asked; vessels very scarce. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Wheat—White Michigan is freely offered at $1 30@$1 33. Rye steady at 90c. in the street. Oats in light demand and steady; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Mixed at 64c., and 1 car No. 1 White at 65c. Corn dull. Barley fairly active; sales, 15 cars No. 2 Canada, 2 cars No. 1 do., and 1 car two-rowed Jefferson, all on private terms. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21. Bacon—None here. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, 98c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Ear, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, new, 64c.@66c.; old, 85c.@88c., in elevator. Oats, 53c.@55c., in elevator. Rye nominally 85c.@88c., in elevator. Barley nominally $1 20@$1 25.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; new Low Mixed, 69c. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 33c. Resin firm at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; New, 85c. Oats dull and declining, at 63c.@64c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅝c.; net receipts, 5,034 bales; gross, 5,034 bales; exports coastwise, 702 bales; sales, 1,991 bales; stock, 79,717 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,976 bales; gross, 3,407 bales; exports to France, 976 bales; coastwise, 396 bales; sales, 7,200 bales; stock, 126,922 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,454 bales; gross, 2,454 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,434 bales; coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 1,125 bales; stock, 67,244 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 2,610 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 53,594 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,028 bales; exports coastwise, 1,497 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 38,256 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜, and for the account, 93⅜. Erie, preferred, 42.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅛@93¼, and for the account, 93¼@93⅜.

4:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 7-16 ₽ cent., which is 9-16 ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 97⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 81s. ₽ bbl. for New Mess. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—Petroleum, 23½f. for Fine Pale American.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

A report has just been presented to the French Academy of Sciences by the Commission appointed by it to examine a frigorific machine invented by M. C. Tellier. The reporter, M. Bouley, states that the agent employed in this apparatus is methylic ether, which is obtained by the reaction of sulphuric acid on spirit of wood. Under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, and at the common temperature, this substance is gaseous, but is liquefied at 30° Centigrade below zero. It is colorless, but the density and refringent power of its vapor allow of its being perceived in the midst of atmospheric air. Its agreeable smell reminds one of the apple; its flame is vivid and spreads light; it may be inhaled without danger, it causes no headache, like vinic ether, and is not anæsthetic. The apparatus consists of a refrigerator made like a kettle, air and water tight, and traversed by a multitude of tubes; a pump for driving the liquid to be congealed through the tubes; a large reservoir into which the cooled liquid falls, and whence it is distributed to all the vessels where the frigorific action is to be produced; a compression-pump; and a condenser in which methylic ether, vaporized in the refrigerator, resumes its liquid form under the pressure of eight atmospheres. The agent for the transmission of cold is a solution of chloride of calcium. When the apparatus is set going, the ether, being poured in a liquid state into the refrigerator, borrows the caloric of the solution to become a gas again, in which state it goes into the body of the pump, whence it is driven into the condenser, which is surrounded with a recipient containing cold water constantly renewed. By the pressure of eight atmospheres the ether returns to the liquid state, and goes back to the refrigerator, and so on. Meanwhile, the chloride solution contained in the latter, being cooled by its having lent its caloric to the ether, is distributed wherever ice is to be produced, and is then recollected in a reservoir divided into compartments, whence it returns to the refrigerator.

DIPLOMATISTS AND DUELING.

The Copenhagen correspondent of an English contemporary writes: "The last subject for conversation given here is the scandal of a serious altercation between two of the members of the Corps Diplomatique, ending with a challenge, a journey to Brussels—and smoke, though not, as was to be expected, smoke caused by the ignition of powder. The cause of the quarrel is said to have been a dispute about the quality of a dinner given by one of the Consuls General in Copenhagen, at which both the distinguished contending parties had assisted. As I already telegraphed you, the fracas took place between Baron Saltzberg, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, and the Vicomte De Richemond-Richardson, the first attaché to the French Legation, and as the words 'a lie' and a 'box on the ear' had been exchanged, it was naturally thought necessary that an exchange of bullets should follow, and it was at first decided that the duel should take place here, with pistols, but finally it was agreed to fight on the classic Belgian territory. Both antagonists left by the same train, though, of course, in separate carriages, and arrived in due time at Brussels, where, however, the seconds of M. De Richemond declared that the duel must be fought with small swords, to which Baron Saltzberg objected, declaring that he never had used a *fleurette* in his life. M. De Richemond's seconds then offered to let the duel be fought with pistols, but with the proviso that only one of the pistols should be loaded, lots drawn, and the shots fired across a hankerchief, but to this the seconds of Baron Saltzberg very properly objected, declaring that their principal was perfectly willing to fight, but not to butcher his antagonist, or be butchered by him, and, *summa summarum*, the antagonists left the field without fighting, and without being reconciled, and the only result of the affair will probably be that both of them will lose their diplomatic appointments."

ULTRAMONTANE MANŒUVRES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal under date Nov. 5: "Your readers are aware that some little time ago a Milan paper, the *Ossevatore Cattolico*, was sentenced to 1,500 francs' fine and one month's imprisonment for having published the singularly indiscreet and intemperate denunciation of the Italian Government issued by the Ultramontane Archbishop of Pasis, Monsignor Guibert, in the shape of a 'pastoral letter.' Monsignor Guibert publishes, in one of the clerical organs, a letter he has sent to the Milanese editor, in which he expresses his regret at having been 'the very innocent cause' of his condemnation, and he sends him a check toward paying his fine and costs. Monsignor Guibert is in one sense right. He assumes that the sentence of the Italian court was virtually pronounced against himself, but he is mistaken when he calls himself 'the innocent cause' of the condemnation of the Italian journal. Whatever Monsignor Guibert's private opinions as to the merits of the quarrel between the King of Italy and the Pope, he might possibly have reflected that he was a high functionary in the pay of the French Government, and that his declaration of war against the King of Italy was calculated to occasion considerable embarrassment to his country, if King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers had not been men of sense and temper, and been moreover fully aware of what excesses the dictators of Ultramontanism are capable. His pastoral letter was an offense against his own country; his letter to the Milan paper is an aggravation of his offense."

REUNION OF CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS.

It is definately decided that there will be a general reunion of the Connecticut volunteer soldiers of the late war in Hartford next Summer. A recent meeting developed the existence of a stronger feeling than had been anticipated, a large majority of the regiments which have formed veteran organizations being represented, and the feeling being unanimous in favor of a general encampment similar to that of the Vermont soldiers. Hartford has been chosen as the place of meeting, both on account of its central location and to save expense in the transportation of the necessary camp equipage.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Court of Appeals amended day calendar, for Monday, Nov. 23, is as follows: Nos. 19, 72, 66½, 83, 40, 93, 94, and 99.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 1—Trustees Union College, Schenectady, vs. Lowber et al. Case on.
No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
56—Grosvenor vs. Youngblood.
68—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
70—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, &c.
71—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Day, &c.
72—Gray vs. Green.
73—Wait vs. Weller, &c.
85—Continental Bank Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
89—Meyer vs. Meyer.
91—Johnson vs. Harland.
94—Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.
97—Marshall vs. Henriques.
104—Bulger vs. Bates.
125—Carroll vs. Soper.
127—Browning vs. James.
128—Keech vs. Keech.
131—Bainbridge vs. Levermore.
140—Browning vs. James.
153—Steinert vs. The Mayor, &c.
166—Penfield vs. James.
188—De Bevoise vs. Willard.
193—Elliott vs. Wilson.

Nos.
194—Borbeck vs. Co-operative Building Association.
199—Robinson vs. Hatch.
204—Gowdy vs. Poullain.
208—Hilchen vs. Hilchen.
209—Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.
215—Reed vs. Auzat.
216—Disbrow, Jr., vs. Jacobs.
218—Richter vs. Wise.
225—Reed, &c., vs. Martin.
226—Covel vs. Pluss.
227—Sherwood vs. Lyddy.
228—Burchell vs. Hunt.
229—Hotchkiss vs. Dowdall.
232—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
234—Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.
237—Christopher and Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
238—New-York Dyeing and Printing Co. vs. Collingwood.
240—Reynolds vs. Dobbs.
241—Hollacher vs. O'Brien Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. the Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. the Mayor, &c.
835—Paillon vs. Luling.
2558—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
2630—Herrick vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2622—Lyler vs. Jacobson et al.
2101½—Dike, assignee, vs. National Ice Company.
1990—De Witt et al. vs. Keleman.
594½—Cohn vs. Pinski.
638—Watterman vs. Lyon.

Nos.
2350—Morgan vs Smith et al.
2626—Lynch vs. the Mayor, &c.
2270—Smith vs. Ryttenberg.
2684—Shaw vs. Duncombe.
2686—Martin, executor, &c., vs. Beekman, impleaded.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2104—Meyer, vs. Lerry et al.
396—Cawles, vs. Watson et al.
3808—Hunter, executor, &c., vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1943—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
1831—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
3603—Stephanie Du Val De Beaulieu vs. Jos. Stupp, otherwise called Carl Vogt.
4395—Tord vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Kuse, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. & N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess Co. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield et al.

Nos.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Adm'r, &c.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
2085—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Co.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1921—Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1953—Rosenheim et al. vs. Schoenfeld et al.
1799—American Medicine Co. vs. Zorger.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
2091—Smith vs. Webb.
2093—Hornfager vs. Lisk et al.
2095—Fowler, Ex'x, &c. vs. Genet.
2097—Marquez vs. Rhodes.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

No. 672—Woods vs. Gaynes, impleaded. Case on.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
397½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
211—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
494½—Devlin vs. Castello.
225—Detshy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
195—Keohr vs. O'Brien.
1622—Caffe vs. Barlach.
1248—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.

Nos.
1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
1009—Houston vs. Washbury.
1646—Wright vs. Rand & Waring Drill Co. et al.
1187—Ryan, Adm'x, &c., vs. Burke.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.—Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

This court stands adjourned until the first Monday of December, 1874.

By the court. N. JARVIS, Clerk.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
271—Naylor vs. Sickel.
147—Beninger et al. vs. Wellington.
1503—Kayser et al. vs. Schwab.
477—Cohen vs. Kissell.
651—Stover vs. Sobel.
992—Seller vs. Fleischl, impl.
994—Dickerson vs. Prime.
1398—Dugan vs. Dunn.

Nos.
534—Philson vs. VanNest et al.
1778—Chapman vs. Harris et al.
1779—Weiskothen vs. Harris et al.
705—Dazian vs. Johnson.
706—Mayerheim vs. Lethetch.
707—Fleishauer vs. Woertge.
708—Ducham vs. Milley.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
533—Architectural Iron Works vs. New-York Sap and Die Co.
1103—Cromwell vs. Campbell.
184—Sherman vs. N. Y. & London Mfg. Co.
496—Dunn vs. Tammany.
1188—Truman vs. Woodhull et al.
192—Bromer vs. Smith.
657—Guepp et al. vs. Hetsel.

Nos.
709—Carples vs. Meyer.
710—Koulg vs. Gomprecht.
711—Bloomingdale et al. vs. Reilly.
712—Herman et al. vs. N. Y. Paper Box Co.
714—Machen vs. Conway.
715—Lewis vs. Low.
716—Bradley vs. Simonsfeld.
717—McKinnen vs. Hambert.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1723—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
1724—Thatcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1691—Otto vs. Lowenstein et al.
1742—Moses vs. Culhane.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
308—Hatch vs. Munk et al.
1351—Salomon vs. Leibertz.
1620—Hyman et al. vs. Covell.
1602—Graham vs. Sulloch et al.
1488—Ames et al. vs. Brennan.
1355—Evans vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
336—Schwarz vs. Herman.
395—West vs. Farrell.

Nos.
1832—Leopold vs. Rauth.
1076—Edwards et al. vs. Braisted, impleaded.
1077—Same vs. Same.
152—Moore vs. Schefer.
1584—Bamberg et al. vs. Phillipson et al.
1428—Bell vs. Walker.
1758—Hernsinger vs. Partington et al.
1634—Johnson et al. vs. Morris.
934—Matthews et al. vs. Stripp.
1872—Lynch vs. Haigh.
1688—Laley vs. Secord.
1728—Murtough vs. Beebe.
1036—Porter vs. Wyman et al.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1570—Bank of N. America vs. Riker et al.
1825—Same vs. Same.
1080—Baker vs. Sagerman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Walter Haynes, rape.
August Saime, felonious assault and battery.
Alfred Linkart, grand larceny.
Charles Brunell, et al., cruelty to animals.
Thomas Kerrigan, felonious assault and battery.
Abraham Jones, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John E. Murphy, violation of the Election laws.
Sigmund Schwab, violation of the Excise laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Wellis vs. Weaver; motion granted.
Bruster & Co. vs. North; granted; memorandum.
Andrews vs. Hart; motion denied.
In the matter of the application of the Directors of the New-York Coral and Shell Marble Company; order granted.
In the matter of the Trustees of the Montauk Iron and Steel Company; memorandum.
Citizens' National Bank of Waterbury vs. Hamill; Receiver appointed.
Booth vs. Stokes; motion denied.
Stevens vs. Worthman; Receiver appointed.
Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; motion granted; memorandum.
Cohn vs. French; granted.
Webster vs. Ruckert; granted.
Reed vs. Reeve; granted.
Frye vs. Duryee; motion granted.
Schenck vs. Pike; I think the order correct.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Treadwell vs. Hoffman; findings settled.

A RESIDENCE FOR GOV. TILDEN.

The Albany *Journal* says that Col. Pelton, the nephew of Mr. Tilden, has contracted with Robert L. Johnson, Esq., to rent his elegant residence in that city for the executive mansion during the term of the new Governor. It is expected that Mr. Tilden's sister and niece will reside with him, and preside over the hospitalities of the mansion. The *Journal* adds: "The residence thus secured is peculiarly suitable for the purpose. It is commodious, convenient, and superior in all its appointments, and has the advantage of ample and tasteful grounds. People outside of our city will gain an idea of its location from the statement that it is situated about half a mile south of the Capitol, and not far from the Cathedral. Members of the Legislature and State officers have within the last two or three years considerably discussed the proposition of buying this same residence as a permanent executive mansion. In securing so elegant a home during his official term, Gov. Tilden has been more fortunate than his predecessors. The State ought to own an executive residence, and so relieve its Governors from the necessity of hunting about at an unfavorable season of the year, and we hope it [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The failure on Thursday in the attempt to dispose of the property belonging to the Dater estate, located in the Twenty-third Ward, only shows again how difficult it is to sell lots at auction at the present time. The transactions from day to day at the Exchange are confined almost entirely to legal sales, and in most instances the property is knocked down at sums considerably less than the incumbrances. It is generally admitted that just now auction business is at a stand-still and the market depressed, but at private contract the few sales effected serve to keep up the spirits of those interested in real estate, and an improvement ere long is hopefully looked for. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21, was only $103,760, as against $244,315, the figures for the previous week. In our report of the sale on Friday of the lease of the premises Nos. 543 and 541 West Twenty-second street the price realized was erroneously printed $41,000, instead of $1,000, the correct figures. No business was done at the Exchange on Saturday.

The sale of the Turner property, held in Brooklyn on Tuesday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which 186 lots were sold for $80,950, may be termed quite a success, and the result achieved has had a tendency to create a stronger and better feeling among Brooklyn property-owners.

We last week referred to the proposed novel scheme of Messrs. Duggin & Cratsman, through which they attempt to dispose of six new houses recently erected by them, by receiving sealed bids, over an upset price. The bids, it was stated, would be opened on the 24th inst. The right, however, was reserved to sell any of the houses named at private contract, and on Saturday the firm sold the two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 27 by 65, three lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 3 and 5 East Forty-fourth street, for $64,000 each—No. 3 to Mr. J. B. Dutcher, and No. 5 to William H. Vanderbilt, Esq. Such bids as may be received for the other four houses will be opened to-morrow.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports the sale by Cornelius O'Riley, builder, of the new four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18 by 60, with extension and lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 20 East Forty-fifth street, for $41,000, cash. Purchaser, Mr. John B. Haines, of Halstead, Haines & Co.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange except where otherwise noted, are as follows:

To-day (Monday) Nov. 23.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 133.4 by — by 135.3 feet, No. 108 West 47th st., s. s., 122 ft. west of 6th av.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of 2 lots, together in size 50.4 by 86.7 by 50 by 76, on 11th av., s. w. corner of 96th st., and lot 25.2 by 65.5 by 25 by 61.8 on 11th av., w. s., 100.8 ft. s. of 96th st.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of 1 lot 25 by 106, on Willis av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 145th st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, Assignee's sale, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 585 Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Theatre.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Executor's sale to close estate of Abijah Mann, Jr., deceased, of thirty-three lots, located at Red Hook, Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn, and situated respectively on Partition, Van Dyke, Dwight, and Otsego streets.

By Weeks & Crissey, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a desirable house with thirteen choice lots, located on Ogden avenue, north-east of Bowers street, Jersey City Heights.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Washington Hall, Astoria, L. I., at 11 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of 517 lots, being the balance of the property unsold of the Bacon & Hyde farm.

By D. F. Cornell, at Scott's Buildings, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, executor's sale to close estate of Samuel H. Frost, deceased, of twelve acres of land, located on Finger-board road, Southfield, and thirty acres located on Freshkill road, Westfield, Staten Island.

Tuesday, Nov. 24.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of four lots together, forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street. Also, similar sale, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of ten lots, together in size 200 by 125, on Jerome avenue, north-east corner of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the following improved City property; one four-story brick store, with lot 24.6 by 76, (rear 26.5 feet,) No. 152 South street, about 30 feet from Peck slip; one two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 51 Henry street, about 200 feet from Market street, and one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 23.9 by 85, No. 72 Market street, about 100 feet from Cherry street. The front of this last-named lot for 60 feet back is a leasehold, and the remaining 25 a fee.

By James Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 54 Greenwich street, and No. 55 Washington street, comprising a lot 27.10 by 164.10 by 28.2 by 166.2, running through from street to street, 133.3 feet north of Morris street, with buildings thereon; also the house, with lot 28.3 by 96.1, No. 52 Greenwich street, adjoining above. Also similar sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of three lots each 25 by 100.11, on North One Hundred and Fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 74, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 97.6 by 25.2 by 94.4, with improvements, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house with lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the four story brick store, with lot 23 by about 101, No. 228 Pearl street, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Joseph McGuire, Receiver's sale under the direction of David D. Terry, Esq., of a lease of the premises No. 41 Bowery, and Nos. 23 and 25 Chrystie street, between Bayard and Canal streets.

By James M. Miller, at City Hall, at 12 M., foreclosure sale of plot 130 by 406.11 by 162.1 by 503.9, on Nagle avenue, corner of Ellwood street, Dyckman tract, being a portion of the estate of R. F. Carman, deceased.

Friday, Nov. 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on West Fortieth street, south side, 233 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 325 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74,1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 25 feet West of Tenth avenue

Saturday, Nov. 28.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between the Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract."

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 22 by 25.6, on East Eighty-second street, north side, 80.2 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 61.5 by 100.1 by 57.11 by 100, on Eleventh street, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 75, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, each 25 by 100.2, on East Fifty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue. Also similar sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two lots, one 25 by 74.1, the other 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 75 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 46.4 by 30 by 67, on the old Boston road, adjoining land district school lot No. 1, Melrose, South, Twenty-third Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 20.

Anthony st., s. e. corner of Maple av., 101x108x100x99x84.11, Twenty-fourth Ward; George Opdyke to Peter Backus	1,960
Elizabeth st., w. s., 208.8 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x93.8; Deborah R., wife of John S. Thorne, to Philip B. Underhill, ½ part	2,667
Grand st., (No. 37,) s. w. s., 22.6x72.8; D. Horgan to Theresa, wife of H. J. Lippe	15,000
Grove st., s. e. s., lot No. 46, map Fairmount, 50x150; Tenny, wife of John Berryan, to Peter McAnany	700
Houston st., s. e. corner of Goerck st., 20x75; Mary Ann Carroll, widow, to Cecelia M., wife of John Eagan	nom.
Jersey st., n. s., 69.3 ft. n. of Mulberry st., 19.11x67.8; Charlotte W., wife of Louis F. Themaser, to Thomas Weatherby	3,450
12th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Avenue B, 38x91.9, partition, J. A. Gross, A. F. Kercheis, and E. D. Gale, Commissioners, to William L. Loew	11,000
52d st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.6x100.5; Anna, wife of L. Popper, to S. Zelme	13,000
69th st., No. 127 East, n. s., 100 ft. w. Lexington av., 25x100.5; Edward J. Jacques to M. Abraham	25,000
[illegible] 120 ft. w. of Lexington av., [illegible]	28,000
D. Gilbert to Antoinette L., wife of George B. Gilbert	nom.
75th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x102.2; Emile Mehrtens to Margaret Grenpler	5,000
76th st., n. s., 413 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x145.3; James R. Briggs to Patrick Shaw	3,000
122d st., n. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to W. J. Gettey and W. Callaghan	12,000
133d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., wid., 20x99.11; H. J. Lippe to D. Horgan	3,000
Avenue B, e. s., 45.9 ft. n. of 15th st., 46x88; P. R. Pyne to M. Taylor	nom.
Summit av., n. s., 739.3 ft. w. of Williamsbridge Road, 50x100; Twenty-fourth Ward; George Opdyke to William M[illegible]	550

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

4th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Avenue B, 23x96.2; J. A. Gross, A. F. Kircheis, E. D. Gale, Commissioners, to William L. Loew	$5,000
46th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100 5; John Molloy to Joseph L. R. Wood	20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

56th st., No. 108; 5 years; per year	$1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CRATSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst., six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

TWO STORES AND DWELLINGS ON LEASED ground, Nos. 981 and 985 8th av. for sale, $4,000 each; also, two new four-story dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000 each, or will be rented $150 per month; also, an elegant four-story dwelling, newly frescoed, No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000. WILLIAM BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 985 8th av.

$30,000.—FOUR-STORY, BROWN stone, high-stoop house, nearly new, modern style, hardwood, all improvements, near Dr. Hall's new church, for sale, with the elegant furniture. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, HAS money to loan, without bonus, on New-York City and Brooklyn approved real estate; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates.

NO. 614 5TH AV., AT 49TH ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY finished, furnished, and built four-story medium size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale at an extreme bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A FINE VILLA RESIDENCE, 22X60, WITH ground 35x133, very near Prospect Park, will be sold at a low figure, or exchanged for vacant lots free, or a country seat at Englewood lightly encumbered. J. N. MYCHOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS—ON 6TH, 7TH, and 8th avs., Park, Prospect, St. Johns, and Lincoln places, Sackett, Union, and other streets, at low prices, or will be exchanged for improved property.
J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chesnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x85; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.
Apply on the premises, or to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN THE NEW buildings Nos. 1,033 and 1,035 6th av., adjoining north-west corner 57th st.; only two flats in each building of five rooms each, with entrance from 57th st.; gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, the stores with two and three rooms each, and plate-glass fronts; flats, $35 per month; stores, $30 and $40. Apply at No. 996 6th av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished and frescoed, the medium-size house No. 114 East 45th st., never before rented. For permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A CHARMING HOUSE on Lexington av., near 35th st.; white marble; in perfect order. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES WANTED IN exchange for valuable real estate. Address WILLIAM COLE, No. 236 East 80th st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 25, 1874, for sewers, paving, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of December, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. SHELDON, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses…	Total amount of receipts…	Total amount of expenditures…	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed…	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed…	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant	………				$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vince't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldens'ede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came.	Money received for commissions and expenses…	Total amount of receipts…	Total amount of expenditures…	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed…	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed…	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brinelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES.
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way

GAELIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE	Saturday, Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE	Saturday, Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT	Saturday, Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES	Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE	Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA	Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General agents, No. 113 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Nov. 25	JAVA......WED., Dec. 30
PARTHIA......WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA......WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA......WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA......WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA......WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 27

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen.Nov. 28, 9 A. M.|Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.
England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.|Helvetia..Dec. 19, — —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.......................Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Nov. 26, 12 M.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA	Thursday, Dec. 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL...........................Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES...........................Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS...........................Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA...........................Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

$50,000
NEW-YORK COUNTY 6S,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
New-York, Nov. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—For sale, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER,
Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. M. RUTTER, NO. 15 WALL ST., WILL BUY and sell Louisiana and Missouri First Mortgage Bonds, numbered above 1,616, which the Stock Exchange at present refuse to recognize as a good delivery.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on improved City property. Principals desiring to borrow, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three dollars per share, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed Dec. 12, and reopened on the 4th day of January next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
No. 15 NASSAU ST., Nov. 17, 1874.

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th......2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d......7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $10,000, in a wholesale house now doing a good business. Address W. W. W. & Co., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTS—CAN ALWAYS HAVE PROFITABLE employment; also young men of good family and little means inclined to learn the profession as students or clerks. PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 159 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9 30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 12 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN B. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1aw6wM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 14, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint, in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.—Dated Oct. 17, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
o19-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.
CHRISTOPHER FAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Murray street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.
o28-1aw6wM*